

Birmingham, Ala. News
August 1, 1939

Two Needed Measures In Alabama's War On Syphilis

Despite all that has been published about syphilis in recent years, when the subject, so long tabooed, has come in for free and frank discussion in the press throughout the country, there apparently are many persons who still do not realize the seriousness of the public health problem presented by this disease. While the open discussion of syphilis has unquestionably aroused much public interest in the need for remedial measures, there is still more apathy about the problem than there should be.

The subject is one which especially demands the attention of Alabamians, for this state has one of the worst records of all with respect to syphilis. The people of Alabama should be particularly interested in the problem right now because Dr. J. N. Baker, the state health officer, is trying to have the Legislature pass two measures which are greatly needed in this state's war on syphilis.

If you have not been sufficiently impressed by the danger of the situation in Alabama, you would do well to reflect on some facts about syphilis which Dr. Baker has made public.

To anyone who is familiar with the bad record of the United States as a whole in the matter of venereal diseases, it should be enough to know that syphilis is a more serious problem in Alabama, according to Dr. Baker, than in any other part of the American continent, with the exception of two or three other Southern states. In the United States as a whole venereal diseases are far more prevalent than they are in most other countries. In some countries syphilis has been practically eradicated by sensible public health measures, but in the United States it has been allowed to go almost unchecked until the last few years. And of all parts of the United States, Alabama is among the worst afflicted by the disease.

If that is not enough, some specific figures may be more enlightening. According to estimates published by the State Health Department, there are between 415,000 and 425,000 syphilitics in Alabama. In other words, one out of every seven Alabamians has syphilis, since the present population of the state is something in excess of 2,900,000. One out of every seven! That is an appalling rate of prevalence of a disease which kills and maims and makes insane and

blights lives to such an extent that it has been called "the nation's public health problem No. 1."

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When you realize that as you walk along the streets, one out of every seven persons you pass—if they are average Alabamians—has syphilis, and may transmit it to others, you can appreciate the enormity of the public health problem involved. Of course, it should be understood that this ratio does not prevail for all elements of the population. Syphilis is especially prevalent, for example, among Negroes, and therefore the problem is made worse for the Southern states than for others. "Approximately 37 per cent of Alabama's population is colored, and the high rate of prevalence of the disease among Negroes makes the state's record on the whole worse than it would otherwise be. But there is a high rate of prevalence among the white population, too; and in any case, it does not make much difference where the disease is found, so far as the public health problem is concerned.

Dr. Baker cites a conservative estimate that one-fourth of all the Negroes in Alabama have syphilis. This means that more than 270,000 of the 400,000-odd syphilitics in the state are Negroes, leaving more than 140,000 cases of the disease among the white population. It means that if you walked down a street on which there were only Negroes, one out of every four you passed, on the average, would have syphilis. It also means that if you walked down a street on which there were only white people, and they were average white Alabamians, one out of every 13 would be a syphilitic.

* * *

One cannot contemplate these figures seriously without feeling alarmed. Knowing its potentialities for harm, which Dr. Baker says are much greater in Alabama than in the country as a whole, the thoughtful person cannot fail to realize the urgency of the need for measures to combat syphilis.

Not counting hundreds of cases in which syphilis was a contributory cause of death there were 489 deaths directly due to this disease in 1937. Dr. Baker points out that this was more than nine times as many as were due to typhoid fever, more than 81 times as many as were attributed to measles, nearly 31 times as many as were caused by scarlet fever, more than two and a half times as many as were due to whooping cough, and more than twice as many as were caused by

malaria, and nearly one-ninth as many as were due to heart diseases, which constitute by far the largest single cause of death in Alabama.

This, however, does not tell "the complete story of the killing power of syphilis in Alabama," says Dr. Baker. In addition to the 489 deaths directly due to this disease, in the same year there were some 840 other deaths, attributed on the death certificates to other forms of illness, which are believed to have been indirectly due to syphilis, since a number of other diseases are themselves the result of syphilis.

"Thus, directly and indirectly," says Dr. Baker, "this one disease, against which the State Department of Health wishes to wage an intensified campaign in every county in the state, was responsible in 1937 for a total of approximately 1,329 deaths, an average of one about every seven hours."

* * *

The two measures which Dr. Baker is asking the Legislature to pass to further the department's intensified campaign are simple and can be readily understood. They should be no less readily approved by the public.

One would provide an increase of \$100,000 a year in the appropriation for the Health Department to enable it to match the federal funds made available to the states for syphilis control work by the La Follette-Bulwinkle act, which requires that the money be matched dollar for dollar by state funds. This would permit a needed expansion in Alabama's work for the cure and prevention of syphilis.

The other measure would require both men and women to submit to physical examinations, including blood tests, before marriage licenses are issued. Nineteen states now have this requirement, and bills providing for it are pending in four others, including Alabama. The bill before the Alabama Legislature has the endorsement of the medical profession and of leaders in many fields. There is no doubt, as Dr. Baker says, that such a law would prove one of the most effective means of preventing thousands of cases of syphilis, especially congenital syphilis.

For the sake of public health in Alabama, the Legislature should certainly pass the blood test-before-marriage bill, which is probably the more important of the two, and it should go as far as it reasonably can in increasing the department's appropriation to

provide more funds for syphilis control work.

Negro Doctors Barred From Birmingham Hospital

BIRMINGHAM. — (ANP) — The modification of rules of the Hillman hospital, tax-supported institution by which non-staff doctors may attend patients, there does not apply to Negro doctors, Dr. J. W. Baker, hospital director, has related.

The resolution adopted by the hospital advisory board specifically said that only members of the Jefferson county medical association were eligible to attend their patients.

The medical association has a color ban which prevents Negro doctors from holding membership cards. Last year Negro doctors made request to practice in the hospital but received no response. The colored wards are segregated and Negro nurses work in them, but Negro doctors are denied the opportunity to visit patients or to practice in the hospital. No Negro is on the staff of this tax-supported hospital.

Clanton, Ala. News
October 5, 1939

BRILL'S DISEASE

Less than one-tenth of last year's reported cases of endemic typhus fever (Brill's disease) occurred among Negroes, according to records of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases of the State Department of Health.

Of the 341 cases reported during the year, 307 occurred among white persons and only 30 among Negroes, while four cases were unclassified as to race or sex.

The 30 cases reported among Negroes were divided almost equally between males and females, with 14 among the former and 16 among the latter. The cases reported among white males, however, outnumbered those reported among white females by 199 to 108.

More cases of the disease were reported among those between 15 and 24 years of age, inclusive, than among those of any other age period of similar length.

After 20 Years Of Labor

ALABAMA, so the State Department of Health informs us, has chalked up one more distinction. During 1937, there were more negroes born in Alabama than in any other state in the union except Georgia, Mississippi and North Carolina. Negro births in Alabama that year totalled 23,401 as compared with a total of 28,763 for Mississippi, the highest shown by any state. Negro births reported from Alabama numbered approximately 9 per cent of the total of 262,462 for the United States as a whole.

All of which reminds us of what a well-known West Alabama planter had to say a few days ago. This gentleman is noted for his good common sense and for his veracity; in fact, he is one of the best citizens in this part of the state. He was discussing the cotton situation and the man with whom he was talking asked him how he would come out this year.

Mighty poor, he replied, but wasn't that always the case? He then went on to explain that for 20 years he had been a planter, and that the only thing he had to show for all that time was a gang of 50 negroes whom he had raised to maturity!

For 20 years, he added, he not only had made no progress as a planter in the way of monetary reward; he had actually lost thousands of dollars. He had seen a few fat years, but these are more than offset by the many lean years. He had not only put all the income from his farm back into his farm; he had actually poured thousands of dollars from his salary check into the place. He had taken \$12,000 or \$15,000 from his own pocket during that period and put it back into that farm, and what did he have to show for it? Nothing but those half a hundred negroes!

The gentleman was not whining, he was not complaining. He was merely making a statement of fact; he did not regret what he had done. He said he might do the same thing over again. But it remains clear that, despite what the professional reformers of the East have to say about the South, we have in this section dozens, hundreds and even thousands of men who have done precisely what this West Alabama man has done—men who not only have failed to exploit the negro, but men who have actually been exploited by the negro himself on a wholesale scale. We have dozens, hundreds and thousands of men who, like this West Alabama man, have worked and worried for years, to find in the end that they have accomplished nothing for themselves, that their accomplishment must be measured entirely in what they have done for those negroes whom Providence has seen proper to place in their hands. Few of them have shirked their duties to these simple people, but it must be mighty galling to a man who has spent all of his energy and time in be-

half of them—who has refused many a time to desert them in a dark hour—to be cursed and vilified throughout the land for what he has done.

Columbiana, Ala., Democrat
October 5, 1939

ALA. CHALKS UP ONE MORE DISTINCTION

More negroes were born in Alabama in 1937 than were born in any other State of the Union except Georgia, Mississippi and North Carolina according to information received by the State Department of Health from the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce.

Negro births in Alabama during that year totaled 23,401, as compared with a total of 28,763 for Mississippi the highest shown for any State. Negro births in Georgia and North Carolina numbered 25,857 and 24,592 respectively. Only one negro birth was reported from Idaho this being the smallest number reported from a single State.

Negro births reported from Alabama numbered approximately nine per cent of the total of 262,462 for the United States as a whole.

Macon County Awarded New Clinic On Wheels

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—(P)—The United States Public Health Service announced today it would put into service within a few days four more "clinics on wheels," designed for the treatment of patients in rural areas where it is impracticable for patients to visit a treatment center.

The units are to be used in Macon County, Ala.; Phillips and Lee Counties, Ark.; Scott County, Mo.; and Charleston County, S. C.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
January 16, 1939

Health Precious Possession, And Closely Guarded In City

Montgomery rightfully is proud of her health record and those institutions which help to maintain it; of more than 100 churches which afford adherents of numerous creeds an opportunity to worship in a proper and reverent atmosphere; and of her superb educational institutions which lend their force to make Montgomery one of the acknowledged cultural centers of the Southeast.

Until recent years health and sanitation were matters left to the rude mercies of superstition and blind chance. Public sanitation was as yet scarcely a coined phrase, and the scourges of disease that numbered their victims by thousands were looked upon as the doings of a not too benign providence.

The salutary changes that recent years have wrought in the health conditions of Montgomery, and all other civilized communities, had their humble beginnings in the test-tube. Like other American cities, which maintain chemical and bacteriological laboratories to watch over every detail of community sanitation, Montgomery's well-equipped laboratories conduct daily tests to assure a clean water supply, pure milk, and sanitary foodstuffs. Working hand-in-hand with the County Health Department, these laboratories have gone far toward stamping out disease.

From a small beginning, the Montgomery County Health Department has grown to include a group of 20 trained persons, having besides its general health officer, its secretary, statistician, school physician, three white trained nurses, one of whom is a specialist in the care of maternity cases, and two negro trained nurses, for general health work and the other for maternity cases and infant-feeding. There also are several inspectors who guard all sources of possible danger to the health of Montgomeries, and special nurses and physicians for the treatment and prevention of communicable diseases.

Montgomery's artesian well water supply is regarded as one of the finest in the nation. The water is certified by the Federal government as being sufficiently pure for cooking and drinking purposes aboard common carriers operating under the rules of interstate traffic.

The 45 dairies handling raw milk for Montgomery, and the 22 supplying milk to the city's pasteurizing plants, are rigidly inspected. The bacteriological content is regularly checked, thus

assuring consumers of unusual purity. About 5,000 gallons are consumed in the city daily.

Other foods likewise must meet the requirements of high standards, including meats, and the collection of garbage about the city is prohibited.

Montgomery has several splendid hospitals, for whites and negroes, and here is a large and modern hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis that is maintained by public donations. Several free clinics are provided by public and private agencies, or organizations.

These institutions, together with planned recreational events, have sharply reduced disease here in the last decade. Small-pox, typhoid fever, diphtheria and scores of other diseases have yielded to the assault made upon them.

To tell the whole story of religion in Montgomery, since established of the territorial government of Alabama in 1817, would require a volume, and only a few highlights can be mentioned here. Montgomery today has 51 white churches and 55 negro churches of numerous denominations.

The types of church architecture vary from the ordinary dwelling-house converted into a place of worship, to stately Gothic and Romanesque design. Many of these are considered to be among the most beautiful in the South.

The example of tolerance and mutual helpfulness set by the churches in their relations to each other has made a favorable impression upon members and non-members alike, and has gone far toward doing away with prejudice and bigotry. Montgomery's churches are always ready to forget doctrinal differences to join forces in charitable enterprises or in upholding of a worthy cause.

One of the first enterprises of settlers here was to provide for themselves a suitable place of worship and in 1823, when the city was in its infancy, work was begun on lower Church Street where the postoffice now stands. When it was completed several years later it served as a meeting-house for all denominations. There was no resident minister here, however, and men were invited from other towns to perform the various duties of a minister.

Congregations were formed in the city prior to the erection of any church building.

Other church structures rose, year by year, until many denominations were represented.

It is interesting to note that in the early years of the life of the com-

munity slaves and Creek Indians were received as members, each church having its gallery for their accommodation.

After Emancipation the white churches helped the negroes to build their own churches. Shortly after the War Between the States the First Baptist Church, for negroes, was organized in Montgomery with a membership of 5,000. It was, at the time, the largest Christian church in the world. Another interesting fact relating to religious work here is that a colony of Creek Indians that moved to Oklahoma about that time found a sufficient number of Baptists among them to establish a church on the reservation.

As interesting, perhaps, as the founding and growth of the city's religious institutions is the history of the city's educational institutions, both public and private. Space permits but relatively brief reference to this.

After the War Between the States had left few families with sufficient funds to hire tutors, small private schools were organized.

This was the day of the little red schoolhouse, the spelling-bee and the worship of the three R's.

Montgomery's citizenry, apparently, was a little wary of public schools,

for the year 1871 showed an enrollment of only 240 white and 548 negro children. There were five white teachers and seven negro teachers and the total expenditure for education amounted to a little over \$2,000.

The city's first investment in school property was in 1882 when the old Chilton College building, on Sayre Street, was purchased. The erection of the LaFayette School, Monroe and Union Streets, a little later was of special significance. It cost then the huge sum of \$20,000.

In 1928 the city school system was again merged with the county system and Montgomery today has a school-plant valued at several million dollars, caring for an annual enrollment of over 21,000 pupils and employing over 600 instructors.

During recent years Montgomery has witnessed a revolutionary change in her educational methods. Modern pedagogy makes a sincere effort to teach the pupil rather than the subject, and seeks to fit the child for the niche in life which he is destined to fill.

Montgomery's present school system is divided into senior high, junior high and elementary schools with the addition of kindergartens. The schools' curricula have been broadened to include many additional subjects tended to fit the student for life in a complex, modern, world. Even the Fine Arts have been in-

cluded and classes in music and in the pictorial arts and their appreciation are held in both high and elementary schools.

Private schools are an important part of Montgomery's offerings in the field of education. These range from the kindergarten to college and measure well up to the higher standards. Some of these schools have long and enviable records and list, among their graduates, some of the nation's most distinguished men and women.

Huntingdon College, located on a beautiful 50-acre campus in the southern part of the city, is of Grade A status. It offers a wide selection of subjects and has many beautiful structures on the campus.

Another college, for negroes, the State Teachers College, also is located in Montgomery. It has about 1,000 students. The city has, in addition, numerous business colleges, schools of music, art, dancing, and other subjects.

Montgomery County has an effective transportation system employing 50 buses.

Montgomery's newest high school, Sidney Lanier, was built at a cost exceeding \$1,000,000.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald February 2, 1939 VENEREAL CLINIC TO BE DEDICATED

The new venereal disease clinic at the Slossfield Health Center for Negroes, at Nineteenth Street and Twenty-Fifth Avenue, North, will be dedicated at 10:30 a.m. Thursday.

The clinic is housed in the same building with the Negro Tuberculosis Clinic built by the Works Progress Administration, assisted by W. D. Moore, president of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company. Among speakers will be Dr. J. D. Dowling, county health officer; Dr. W. H. Y. Smith, of the Alabama Health Department, and Dr. J. P. Robertson, head of the Birmingham Social Hygiene Association. Dr. H. C. Bryant, of the Negro Medical Association, will preside. Mrs. Reuben Steidinger, of the hygiene association, and members of the Birmingham Health Association will participate.

Anniston, Ala., Star
March 15, 1939

MONTGOMERY, Ala., (Mar. 15) (U.P.)—The State Department of Health today reported that the influenza death rate for Alabama in January was 54.5 per 100,000 population for whites and 66.6 per 100,000 population for Negroes.

White influenza deaths during the month totalled 88 while Negro victims of the disease totalled 59.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
April 24, 1939

Motorized Exhibit On Tuberculosis Will Show In City

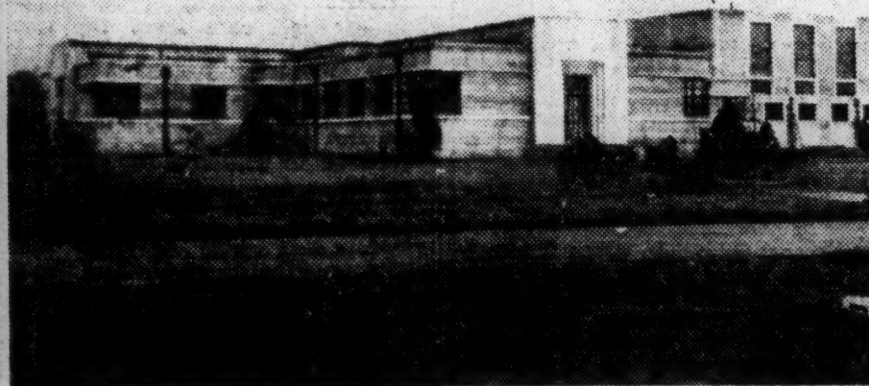
A motorized exhibit on tuberculosis, which is to be in Selma Thursday through Saturday, will include talking pictures on various health problems which also are to be shown in a number of white and colored schools. Students of the Senior and Junior high schools and Frances Thomas, all white, and the Selma University and Knox Academy, colored, will view the reels. It was announced Monday by Dr. L. T. Lee, Dallas County Health Officers.

The traveling exhibit, sponsored by the Alabama Tuberculosis Association, and prepared by a State-wide Health Education project of the Alabama State Board of Health, will be stationed at the foot of Lauderdale Street Thursday and Friday for afternoon and evening showings to white persons and on Saturday it will be placed

on Washington Street, adjacent to Eagle's so that colored persons may see it.

This exhibit consists essentially of 25 "Isotype" panel exhibits, twenty of which were constructed by the International Foundation for Visual Education of The Hague, and five designed locally to illustrate aspects of tuberculosis in Alabama. Lectures will be delivered by recording devices.

The talking pictures, to be shown at the exhibit and before schools, includes "Alabama's Health", a film on the world of the Alabama State Department of Health; "Behind the Shadows", describing modern weapons against tuberculosis; "Let My People Live", dealing with tuberculosis among Negroes and featuring the Tuskegee choir, as well as others.



NEW HEALTH CENTER—This attractive building, located in North Birmingham, will be the center of a determined drive against venereal disease among Negroes when it is formally opened within a few weeks. A new venereal disease clinic, temporarily housed in the Slossfield Community Center, will be quartered in the new building.

Venereal Disease Clinic Is Inaugurated At Slossfield Community Center

Aimed at improving the health of Negroes in the North Birmingham area by reducing the ravages of venereal disease, a venereal disease clinic was formally opened this morning at exercises in the Slossfield Community Center, Nineteenth Street and Twenty-Fifth Avenue, North.

Staffed by members of the Negro race and equipped with the most modern methods of treating venereal diseases, the new clinic is housed temporarily in a wing of the community center pending completion of an adjoining building which will house a health center.

The community center building, completed about a year ago, and the health center and a recreation center now under construction were obtained for the community through efforts of W. D. Moore, president of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company, who obtained WPA allotments to finance the construction. A tuberculosis clinic also will be located in the new health center.

Speakers at the exercises formally opening the venereal disease clinic this morning included Dr. J. D. Dowling, city and county health officer, who commended Mr. Moore for his untiring efforts in obtaining funds for the work. Dr. Dowling also forecast a marked improvement in the incidence of venereal disease in the community as a result of the establishment of the clinic.

Another speaker was Dr. J. G. Robinson, head of the clinic at Hillman Hospital and president of the Birmingham chapter of the American Hygiene Association.

Dr. Robinson pointed out that 60,000 syphilitic babies were born each year in the United States and said that proper treatment of mothers during pregnancy would eliminate.

\$250 Is Raised In Polio Drive

Charles A. Poellnitz, county chairman, announced this week that a total of \$250.43 was realized by Lauderdale county in the recent campaign against infantile paralysis, which included a birthday ball for the president and "march of dimes" drive.

The city schools in Florence raised \$56.24, which was as follows: Gilbert elementary school, \$15.88; Coffee High school, \$5.85; Coffee Junior High school, \$14; Training School of Florence State Teachers College, \$11.55; Patton Elementary school, \$2.15; Burrell High school for negroes, \$3.40; countywide elementary school, \$3.41.

A total of \$94 was realized from the dance held at the Sheffield Hotel with both Lauderdale and Colbert counties sponsoring the event, which was divided equally between the two counties. The remainder was realized from the "march of dimes."

The \$250.43 will be sent to Theodore Swann, state chairman, at Birmingham, where it will be reported, half of the funds to be sent back to the Lauderdale County Society for Crippled Children and the other half forwarded to national headquarters for use of the foundation, which is carrying on the fight against the disease, including research work, on a nation-wide basis.

Plea To Make Montgomery Cleanest County In Alabama

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
October 3, 1939

Alabama Chalks Up One More Distinction

More negroes were born in Alabama in 1937 than were born in any other State of the Union except Georgia, Mississippi and North Carolina, according to information received Monday by the State Department of Health from the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce.

Negro births in Alabama during that year totaled 23,401, as compared with a total of 28,763 for Mississippi, the highest shown for any State. Negro births in Georgia and North Carolina numbered 25,857 and 24,592, respectively. Only one negro birth was reported from Idaho, this being the smallest number reported from a single State.

Negro births reported from Alabama numbered approximately nine per cent of the total of 262,462 for the United States as a whole.

Let's make Montgomery County the cleanest, most sanitary, safest and most beautiful county in Alabama. We can do this through a Spring clean-up beautification program, beginning with our own yards, our barnlots, and along our roadsides. When we have finished with our own premises let's help our neighbors.

Let's ask our negro citizens to help us. They are good gardeners, good lower growers. They have pride in their homes and like for their premises to be clean and attractive. They are anxious to do their part in a countywide clean-up beautification program. Divide your seeds and shrubs with them. Advise them how to plant and arrange their yards.

If we haven't already done so, let's gather up all the garbage; tin cans, buckets, old wire and put them in ditches. They will help stop erosion. Take down old chimneys, use the rocks to make walks and outline flower beds and borders.

Patch broken places in the fences. Do a good neat job. Tack the pickets on the fence; put a new hinge on the gate to help it hold itself up. Cut dead limbs out of trees and shrubbery. Burn the trash or pile it in a ditch to stop washes.

Repair curbing around the well and see that Spring rains don't get into your drinking water. Put a screen over the top of your well to keep out wiggletails.

Keep cow and chicken lots clean to prevent flies. Keep livestock off the highways to prevent accidents.

Take down all advertisements posted on your property. Tell the salesmen to patronize the local papers to introduce their goods. These ads make your home grounds, your roads, your people look cheap. Man's home, be it big or little, old or new, is his castle and the grounds around it should be made as beautiful and attractive as possible. Free ads won't do it.

Put up a few bird houses about the home grounds. Provide food for the birds. You will enjoy their songs; their gorgeous colors will add beauty to your landscape.

If possible, paint or whitewash the outhouses, fences, gates.

Spring bloom is nearly gone and April and May are the months in which to make plantings of flower seed for Summer and Autumn bloom. Plant seed on your home grounds and along the highway near your home. Your neighbors, your friends, and travelers will enjoy the blooms.

Ask your county home demonstration agent to assist you with this work.—MRS. H. B. PEACOCK, State chairman roadside development, the Garden Clubs of Alabama.

New Birmingham Clinic For Negroes

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 9—

(UNP)—A new venereal disease clinic for Negroes was to be dedicated early last week at the Slossfield Community Center, Nineteenth Street and Twenty-fifth Avenue N.

The new clinic will be housed with the T. B. clinic built by WPA some time ago. The speakers were slated to be: Dr. J. D. Dowling, county health officer; Dr. W. H. Y. Smith, of the Birmingham Social Hygiene Association. Dr. H. C. Bryant of the Negro Medical Association was the presiding officer. Various members of the Birmingham Health Association participated.

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser
May 12, 1939

Expert Tells Vital Negro Health Rules

Infirmiry Head Cites Housing, Hygiene, Cooperation

Vurlia L. Huffman, superintendent of Hale's Infirmiry, believes three things are essential to improved health among the negroes of Montgomery.

They are, she says:

1. Better environment for the poorer classes, especially those forced to live in small, poorly ventilated shacks without modern sanitation.

2. Improved personal hygiene, to be brought about through education and emulation of those already having such knowledge.

3. Determination by members of the negro race, who have had educational advantages, to assist those who have not.

According to the hospital executive more than half of the patients received at Hale's Infirmiry could have avoided illness if they had had the proper surroundings, if they had known how to take care of themselves or if the better educated and informed members of their race had united to serve them.

"Usually," said the superintendent "we can trace the illness to these causes. Ignorance, I believe, is the chief offender. Poverty, combined with poor environment, probably comes second."

Superintendent Huffman says another vital link to improved health among the negro population—and indirectly the white population—is the restoration of the hospital clinic where disease not only is treated, but frequently prevented.

This clinic, now inoperative because of the lack of funds, is regarded as highly important in checking social diseases, especially.

The Infirmiry has prepared a large room for clinical use and, as soon as funds become available, this protective service to the community will be resumed.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. JOURNAL Ft. Deposit, Ala., Signal
APR 18, 1939 MI April 14, 1939

Health Meeting Held At Negro Churches

EVERGREEN, Ala., April 18.—With the co-operation of Dr. E. L. Kelly, Conecuh county health officer, negro extension agents for this county, staged health meetings in three negro churches Sunday. T. M. Campbell, southern field supervisor for negro extension work, headed a party from Tuskegee institute which included Dr. H. H. Whitted, negro specialist of the United States public health service, Washington, D. C.

With homely stories to emphasize his points, T. M. Campbell spoke of the menace of flies, and unsanitary living conditions. He hoped the day would soon come "when every landlord, purely in the interests of increased labor output through better health would see that their tenant and sharecropper homes are screened and that every tenant and sharecropper would understand and appreciate the value of the screens."

Dr. Whitted described the efforts which are being made by the United States public health service, in co-operation with state, city and county health units, to combat the ravages of venereal and kindred diseases.

Nurse C. E. Beverly of the Tuskegee institute hospital offered suggestions to parents for reducing the accidents to babies and children in the home.

A. L. Holsey, field officer, AAA, explained how the government is encouraging the use of land diverted from cotton to grow a wider variety and better balanced food for the farmers' table.

J. B. Morgan, negro county agent and Home Agent Ruth Rivers were in charge of the meetings.

Cancer Takes Great Toll In Alabama

"Cancer deaths occur in the United States at the average rate of one every three and one-half minutes," Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, said in urging Alabamians to devote particular attention to the cancer problem during the month of April, which has been designated as Cancer Control Month by act of Congress and in proclamations issued by President Roosevelt and Governor Frank M. Dixon.

Dr. Baker pointed out that 1,230 white persons and 455 Negroes died of cancer in Alabama in 1937 and declared that many of these deaths could have been prevented if treatment had been begun in the early stages.

"Cancer is curable, as has been demonstrated by the records of the American College of Surgeons, which began collecting statistics of cures several years ago and now has more than 29,000 cured cases on its records," he said. "However, the chance of obtaining a cure, generally speaking, is in inverse ratio to the time that is allowed to elapse between onset of the disease and the beginning of treatment."

The annual educational and enlistment campaign is being conducted by the Women's Field Army of the American Society for the Control of Cancer. Dr. Eva F. Dodge, Associate in Charge of the Division of Maternal Hygiene of the State Department of Health, is secretary of the Executive Committee, which consists of Mrs. G. W. Adams, of Andalusia, State Commander of the Women's Field Army, and the members of the Committee on Prevention of Cancer of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama.

Evergreen, Ala., Courant
April 6, 1939

Negro Mortality Rate Decreases In Alabama

Montgomery.—In spite of an increase estimated at about 32,000 in the State's population, 1,118 fewer people died in Alabama last year than in 1937, according to provisional figures prepared by the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Department of Health.

These figures show that Alabama deaths reported last year totaled only 29,967, as compared with a 1937 total of 31,085. Last year's total was described as lower also than the totals for 1928, 1929, 1930, and 1936. Nearly 80 per cent of the decrease last year as compared with 1937, was said to have been among the Negroes of the State.

DOTHAN ALA. EAGLE
MAY 1, 1939 M13

HEALTH MEETINGS FOR NEGROES IN CONECUH HELD

Various Topics Discussed By Speakers At Three Meetings In County

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T. M. Campbell, Southern Field Supervisor for Negro extension work, headed a party from Tuskegee Institute which included Dr. H. H. Whitted, Negro specialist of the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Kelly, in his discussion of the ravages of syphilis, warned his audience that "Negroes are too careless in associating with infected persons instead of reporting their cases to the proper authorities."

With homely stories to emphasize his points, T. M. Campbell, spoke of the menace of flies, and unsanitary living conditions. He

hoped the day would come soon "when every landlord purely in the interests of increased labor output through better health, would see that their tenant and sharecropper homes are screened and that every tenant and sharecropper would understand and appreciate the value of the screens."

Dr. Whitted described the efforts which are being made by the United States Public Health Service, in cooperation with State, City, and County Health Units, to combat the ravages of syphilis and kindred diseases.

Quoting figures showing an excessive infant mortality in Alabama, Dr. Whitted stated that prenatal blood tests would reduce that number and generally raise health groups of both races.

Nurse C. E. Beverly of the Tuskegee Institute Hospital offered suggestions to parents for reducing the accidents to babies and children in the home.

A. L. Holsey, Field Officer, AAA, explained how the Government is encouraging the use of land diverted from cotton to grow a wider variety of the better balanced food for the farmers' table.

BIRMINGHAM ALA. AGE-HERALD
MAY 8, 1939 M16

CONECUH GROUP STUDIES HEALTH

Federal And Tuskegee Experts Are Heard At County Meetings

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Nurse C. E. Beverly, of the Tuskegee Institute Hospital, offered suggestions to parents for reducing the accidents to babies and children in the home.

A. L. Holsey, field officer, AAA, explained how the government is encouraging the use of land diverted from cotton to grow a wider variety of and better balanced food for the farmers' table.

J. B. Jordan, Negro county agent, and Home Agent Ruth Rivers were in charge of the meetings.

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 14, 1939

IMPROVING HEALTH CENTERS IS SOUGHT

Coordination Of Work In Western Area Of City, Department's Aim

A recommendation for coordination and combination of health centers in the western section of Birmingham in order that service may be improved and distributed more widely is being promulgated by the City Department of Health.

Parent-Teacher Associations in that section likewise are backing the move, which hopes, first, to arouse community interest in the value of the coordination and, second, to have the community feeling expressed before the City Commission, possibly by a citizens committee. The decision as to whether the centers will be combined rests ultimately with the commission.

Health Department officials argue that a central center, combining others, would mean better and more efficient equipment; that it would be located more advantageously for the majority of persons in the section, and finally, that a clinic for treatment of venereal diseases could then be added through the U. S. Public Health Service.

Functions Of Center

The health centers supply medical attention to persons unable to afford these services, and full-time investigators check the financial status of clinic attenders.

The Department of Health, in cooperation with other agencies in the community and the Federal Children's Bureau, conducts the following clinics:

Ensley Community House, Fourteenth Street and Avenue H, Ensley, white, a maternity clinic each Friday and a children's clinic, each Monday; LaForge Health Center, Fairview Masonic Temple Building, white, a children's clinic each Tuesday and a dental clinic each Friday, and Council School clinic, Fourteenth Street and Avenue L, Ensley, Negro, children's clinic each Monday and maternity clinic each Wednesday.

In addition, there are two private agencies financed by the Catholic Church supplying clinic services in this area. Although the decision from the sponsors is not final, these two clinics also might be included in the central organization. They are:

The Trinity Community House, 1013 Sixteenth Street, Ensley, white, children's clinic, which receives the support of the Community Chest, and the Children's Clinic, Sixteenth Avenue and Twentieth Street, Ensley, Negro, open each Tuesday.

Health officials believe coordination of the agencies would do away with duplication of service to children and expand dental and maternity services. They ask that the City Commission appropriate \$1,500.

It is recommended the central building be located near Tuxedo Junction, where car lines from Wy-lam, Pratt City, Ensley, Shadyside, Fairview and Central Park converge, between white and Negro neighborhoods.

Health In Alabama

Each county in Alabama now has a health department. This is the only state south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers blessed with such protection and service in every county. Alabama is one of the three states in the nation thus organized in the battle for health.

Back in 1931 state appropriations for this work reached a maximum of \$686,000 a year. State officials and members of the Legislature had come to a general realization of the need for organized health work in every county.

Then in 1932, the Legislature faced the problem presented by tremendously decreased state revenues. The health appropriation was cut to \$400,000.

But even this appropriation could not be fully met. In the fiscal year 1933, under necessary proration of available funds, only \$255,000 was forthcoming for health.

In 1936, federal funds became available under the social security act and the State Health Department was enabled to begin strengthening its program again, both in the central department and in the counties. Luxury and liquor taxes built up the state's general fund, from which Health Department appropriations are paid. And the matching of certain federal funds was furthered.

Since the \$400,000 appropriation was made by the state, 17 Alabama counties, completing the state list, have added full-time health departments. These organizations provide the basis for a great campaign against the diseases from which so many Alabam-

ians are suffering. Tuberculosis, venereal diseases, malaria, child health and maternal care and industrial hygiene present outstanding problems and opportunities.

But appropriations for the Health Department are still on the 1932 basis of \$400,000, plus \$30,000 for free Pasteur treatment for persons bitten by rabid animals, and a special fund of \$75,000 to aid counties in providing treatment for tuberculosis.

The state has the machinery for a great, general attack on disease, its counties are already providing a minimal protection, but funds are not sufficient for making full use of the machinery.

Consequently, the State Board of Health and Dr. J. H. Baker, state health officer, are asking the Legislature for an increase of \$100,000 (to \$500,000) in the general appropriation for the department and for an increase of \$25,000 (to \$100,000) in the fund to assist counties in providing facilities for the care of tuberculosis patients.

"To make the wisest possible use of this machinery of health-building," Dr. Baker says, "it is essential that sufficient additional funds be appropriated to enable the county departments to do the work they are intended to do. In doing that work, these county health departments, functioning in close cooperation with the State Department of Health and making use of the facilities it would like to place at their service, would be in a position to make great strides in lifting Alabama out of the quagmire of destitution and poverty and vastly enhance the efficiency and productivity of its man power."

The recess legislative committee, which has considered the numerous difficult problems raised by the general question of allocating the state's funds has shown, according to Dr. Baker, a sympathetic interest in the problems of the State Health Department and has expressed the desire to provide sufficient funds, insofar as is possible, for its needs.

But Dr. Baker has not yet won approval for his request for increased appropriations.

Many great public needs in Alabama stand in want of additional funds. There is no question but that increased appropriations for such purposes could be used to fine advantage for the people of the state as a whole.

But, of course, there is not enough money to go around—not nearly enough.

Increased taxation, through its ad-

dition to the already heavy burden on business and industry, might mean a decrease, rather than a gain, in total state revenue. Gov. Dixon is convinced that the tax load should not now be made any heavier.

The question reverts to that of providing the wisest distribution of present income.

Some increases of appropriations are in sight for various state activities—notably for the public schools and for the institutions of higher learning.

Health is one of the great fundamentals, along with education. If it is at all possible for the state soundly to provide for a broader, more active use of the health machinery that now has been set up in every county, it should do so. This activity surely should rank high in the list of public programs.

Any expenditures of this kind obviously would be in the nature of an investment bound to return high dividends in increased human well-being and happiness.

Pet Fallacy Of 'Ailing South' Routed In Baker's Survey

BIRMINGHAM, June 12.—(Special)—There is nothing about either the climate or health conditions in Alabama and the South generally to prevent workers in this part of the country from holding their own in competition with the workers of other sections, Dr. J. N. Baker, State health officer, declared at a luncheon meeting today of the Birmingham Traffic and Transportation Club. Dr. Baker is chairman of the committee to study health and efficiency in industry of the State Chamber of Commerce, which is just completing the report discussing its findings.

"Many otherwise well informed residents of sections outside our Providence-blessed Southland still think of the South, Alabama included, as a section inhabited by a race of people all but universally cursed by malaria, coughing their lungs out with tuberculosis, reduced to physical impotence by hookworm, made listless and inert by pellagra, and crowding our insane asylums and almshouses because of syphilis," he said. "This picture, unfair though it is, placed this section at a distinct disadvantage in bidding for industries and in 'selling' its resources to those with money to invest in productive, payroll-creating enterprises. Wisely, the State Chamber of Commerce decided to find out the facts regarding health conditions in Alabama and the personal efficiency of the Southern worker."

The speaker called attention to the widely held impression that "the South is synonymous with extreme heat" and challenged its accuracy by calling attention to the findings of the committee's investigators which showed that the normal Alabama Summer day is only about seven degrees warmer than a normal Summer day in Pennsylvania.

"The average normal temperature of the cities of Montgomery and Birmingham for the months of June, July and August is 80.1 degrees, as compared with a normal of 72.5 degrees for the city of Pittsburgh," he declared. "Such differences are hardly sufficient to set one part of the country off from another, as though it were in a different climatic zone. Moreover, Alabama's daily maximum temperature for these three Summer months is only 89.7 degrees, just 7.5 degrees higher than Pittsburgh's maximum of 82.2 degrees for the same period."

Dr. Baker pointed out that Alabama climate had an advantage over that in certain other parts of the country

in that the increase in temperature toward the Summer peak is gradual, with only relatively few sudden changes from comparatively cool to unusually warm weather. He explained that, as a result, "the body gradually adjusts itself to the increasing heat, just as it may adjust itself to increasing dosages of certain drugs."

Turning to humidity, which he described as another factor in health and personal efficiency, the speaker declared that, according to the committee's studies, the relative humidity in Alabama was actually less than in Pennsylvania, adding, however, that the difference had been found to be only slight. The annual average (8 a.m., noon, and 8 p.m.) in Pittsburgh was found to be 67 per cent, as compared with an annual average for Alabama (7 a.m., noon, and 7 p.m.) of slightly less than 66 per cent, he added.

"Another significant fact unearthed by the committee's studies is that there is a more marked change in the temperature on an average day in Alabama than in Pennsylvania," the State health officer declared. "The typical daily range in this State between the highest temperature of the day (presumably in or around the middle of the day) and the lowest temperature of that same average day (presumably at night) is more than 19 degrees Fahrenheit. This range from the highest to the lowest temperatures within a given 24-hour period is only about 17 degrees in the Pittsburgh area. Thus even the hottest days in this State are followed by relatively cool evenings and nights, making for refreshing sleep and bodily comfort."

Dr. Baker called attention to the records of the War Department covering the physical condition of drafted men during the World War, calling these records "about as complete and accurate a picture of the general health of the male population of the country of military age as it would be possible to obtain" and added that "these records showed that Southern States and those 'up the corn belt' to be intrinsically the most healthful in the nation. According to these records, Alabama stood ninth in physical pre-eminence among all the States," he said.

"The records of the War Department show that the average drafted man from Alabama was not only taller by more than half an inch than the average for the country as a whole and lacked only a fraction of

a pound of weighing as much as the national average, but was taller and heavier than the average drafted man from either Maine, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont or Rhode Island," he continued. "These comparisons gain added significance too when it is taken into consideration that negro draftees were included along with the white troops and that practically all of these men were born in the nineteenth—not the twentieth—century, which means that they received little, if any, benefit from the modern body-building and health-preserving developments which have marked the progress of medical science and public health endeavors within the past three or four decades."

Turning to a discussion of the work of the Alabama State Department of Health and other agencies in their determination to rid this State and county survey conducted in 1911-14, as far as humanly possible, of malaria, hookworm, syphilis, typhoid, fever, tuberculosis and other so-called environmental and "poverty" diseases from this area as "the sickly South," the speaker said:

"At the present time more than 80 per cent of the State's urban population, living in 167 cities and towns, and more than one-half its total population, both urban and rural, is protected against hookworm, typhoid, dysentery and other excreta-spread diseases by efficient sewer systems and sanitary privies. Between 1934 and 1938, inclusive, workers employed on Federal work-relief projects constructed approximately 6,000,000 feet of new ditches and reconstructed approximately 3,500,000 feet of old ditches, these operations involving more than 4,000,000 cubic yards of excavation. Approximately 99.5 per cent of all the residents of incorporated communities in Alabama having populations of 500 or more are consuming water that is under the supervision of the State Department of Health."

"In the field of tuberculosis control, the State Health Department is maintaining traveling diagnostic clinics, staffed by experts. Through the State sanatorium subsidy provided by the Patterson Act, it encourages the construction of county and district sanatoria, where those lacking the financial means to obtain treatment at expensive private institutions may be restored to health. Free drugs are furnished to private physicians and county health departments for the treatment of syphilis. Ninety-five diagnostic and treatment clinics are now in operation in 57 counties. The State Health Department has cooperated in the research studies that have been conducted in Birmingham in an effort to make available to the people of Alabama and the rest of the country an effective instrument for the curbing of pellagra, long associated with 'the sickly South.' This disease has also been attacked by the distribution through county health departments of yeast, furnished by the American Red Cross. Alabama is now one of only three States—and the only one south of the Potomac—in which there is a full-time local health department in every county."

Discussing what he termed "the fruits of these efforts," the speaker declared:

"A recent State-wide hookworm survey—incidentally the only one ever conducted in Alabama or any other State—revealed an infestation rate of only 15.3 per cent of those examined as compared with an infestation rate of 53.6 per cent—more than three times as high—revealed by a 36-determination to rid this State and county survey conducted in 1911-14, as far as humanly possible, of malaria, hookworm, syphilis, typhoid, fever, tuberculosis and other so-called environmental and "poverty" diseases from this area as "the sickly South," the speaker said:

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Climate And Its Effect Upon The Efficiency Of Southern Workmen

By DR. J. N. BAKER

State Health Officer of Alabama

Yesterday The Advertiser printed a news summary of Dr. Baker's address before the Birmingham Traffic and Transportation Club on Monday. But the substance of the address is so significant and impressive that we believe that as a public service it should be printed in full. Editor The Advertiser.

Early last fall I received from Mr. Benjamin Russell, president of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce, a letter stating that he proposed to appoint a special committee to study the effect of climate upon health and efficiency in the South, especially in Alabama. Mr. Russell did me the honor of inviting me to serve as chairman of that committee.

I am revealing no secret when I tell you gentlemen that the decision on the part of the State Chamber of Commerce officials to make a complete, thorough-going study of the effect of Alabama's and the South's climate upon the health and working efficiency of our people was inspired by frequent disturbing reminders of a widespread prejudice against this section of the country. These officials realized that other sections of the country were still living in the nineteenth century, so far as their conception of health and living conditions in Alabama was concerned. Many otherwise well informed residents of sections outside our Providence-blessed Southland still think of the South, Alabama included, as a section inhabited by a race of people all but universally cursed by malaria, coughing their lungs out from tuberculosis, reduced to physical impotence by hookworm, made listless and inert by pellagra, and crowding our insane asylums and almshouses because of syphilis. This picture, unfair though it is, placed this section at a distinct disadvantage in bidding for industries and in "selling" its resources to those with money to invest in productive, payroll-creating enterprises. Wisely, the State Chamber of Commerce decided to find out the facts regarding health conditions in Alabama and the personal efficiency of the Southern worker. Starting its studies early last fall, the committee recently completed its work, and its findings have been incorporated in a report, which is now in the hands of the printer. Copies of course will be available for general distribution.

This report is approximately 38,000 words in length and, when published, will comprise a booklet about half the size of a popular novel. While it is obviously impossible to treat it fully in the time now at my disposal, I shall, however, discuss briefly some of the more important of the committee's findings.

In the minds of many people the South is synonymous with extreme heat. Even many Southerners take it for granted that there is a tremendous difference between the temperature of, say, Alabama, and that of Pennsylvania. It will be surprising to these people, and perhaps to some of you gentlemen, to find, as the committee's investigators found, that the normal Alabama Summer day is only about seven degrees warmer than a normal Summer day in that State. The average normal temperature of the cities of Montgomery and Birmingham for the months of June, July and August is 80.1 degrees, as compared with a normal of 72.5 degrees for the city of Pittsburgh. Such differences are hardly sufficient to set one part of the country off from another, as though it were in a different climatic zone. Moreover, Alabama's daily maximum temperature for these three Summer months is only 89.7 degrees, just 7.5 degrees higher than Pittsburgh's maximum of 82.2 degrees for the same period.

Another important fact was unearthed by the committee's studies; a fact which should be borne in mind in any consideration of the effect of Alabama's climate upon personal efficiency. In this State, and indeed through-

out the South, the increase in temperature to which doctors are subject, like other people, we can say that the medical records of the Alabama relatively cool weather one day and approximately 4,000,000 Americans who bore arms prostrating heat the next are rare indeed in 1917-18 form about as complete and accurate a picture of general health of the male population of the country of military age as it would be possible to obtain.

Health and personal efficiency are affected by other climate factors, as well as temperature, of course, and one of these is humidity. The committee's studies revealed that the relative humidity in Alabama was actually less than in Pennsylvania although the difference is only slight. The annual average (8 a.m., noon, and 8 p.m.) in Pittsburgh was found to be 67 per cent, whereas the annual average for Alabama (7 a.m., noon and 7 p.m.) was found to be slightly less than 66 per cent. In Pennsylvania the Winter months are colder, damper and more penetrating than in Alabama, while in the late Summer the humidity is slightly greater in Alabama.

Another significant fact unearthed by the committee's studies is that there is a more marked change in the temperature on an average day in Alabama than in Pennsylvania. The typical daily range in this State between the highest temperature of the day (presumably in or around the middle of the day) and the lowest temperature of that same average day (presumably night) is more than 19 degrees Fahrenheit. This range from the highest to the lowest temperature within a given 24-hour period is only about 17 degrees in the Pittsburgh area. Thus even the hottest days in this State are followed by relatively cool evenings and nights, making for refreshing sleep and bodily comfort.

These factors we have just been considering should make for a high degree of personal efficiency, or per-worker productiveness, in Alabama. But, you may ask, do they?

Unfortunately, there is no absolute gauge by which to measure personal efficiency for purposes of comparing Alabama climate with, say, Pennsylvania or New York or Ohio climate as a factor in the profitable operation of an industrial establishment. However, an approximate answer to that question is to be obtained from the experience of industrial concerns maintaining plants both in Alabama and elsewhere. I am unable, within the time limits of a talk of this kind, to list the records of those studied or detail what each revealed. They are discussed at some length in the committee's report, to which I refer those wishing this information. Suffice it to say, however, that they tell a convincing story of the efficiency of Alabama workers, a story which should prove an effective answer to those who insist upon linking Alabama climate with personal inefficiency.

There is a recognized relationship between health and efficiency, and that relationship makes it possible for us to obtain indirectly a picture of the effect of Alabama's climate upon Alabama employees' individual working capacity. This picture likewise is one which should prove gratifying to those who believe Alabama workmen can hold their own with any other workmen.

Most of you who were in the army during the World War know how thoroughly you and your comrades in arms were examined at the time of entering the service and later. If the examining physician found—or thought he found—a leaking heart valve, or malaria, or syphilis, or hookworm or any other condition that stood between you and perfect health, that fact went into your service record. Even after making proper allowance for human error, to

What do those records show? They show that the Southern States and those roughly of the "corn belt" were the most intrinsically healthful in the nation. Alabama stood ninth in physical pre-eminence among all the States. The records of the War Department show that the average drafted man from Alabama was not only taller by more than half an inch than the average for the country as a whole and lacked only a fraction of a pound of weighing as much as the national average, but was also taller and heavier than the average drafted man from either Maine, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont or Rhode Island. These comparisons gain added significance too when it is taken into consideration that Negro draftees were included along with the white troops and that practically all of these men were born in the nineteenth—not the twentieth—century, which means that they had received little, if any, benefit from the modern body-building and health-preserving developments which have marked the progress of medical science and public health endeavors within the past three or four decades.

Possibly even you gentlemen are not entirely familiar with the extent of these developments and the part they have played, and will play, in the industrial development of your State. May I refer to them in closing?

Alabama's people entrusted to their State Department of Health the responsibility for carrying out an ambitious program of warfare, not primarily against death, but against death's ally, disease. As this State is blessed with better-than-average health conditions with respect to other types of illness, particularly the deadly degenerative diseases, this official, though non-political arm of the State government set out with a determination to free Alabama as quickly as possible from those diseases which, in the still-unforgotten past, gave rise to the stigmatizing alliteration, "the sickly South." Chief among these were the so-called environmental and "poverty" disease—malaria, hookworm, syphilis, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and pellagra. It was against these that the heaviest barrages of the State's public health agencies were directed.

At the present time more than 80 per cent of the State's urban population, living in 167 cities and towns, and more than one-half its total population, both urban and rural, is protected against hookworm, typhoid, dysentery and other excrement-spread diseases by efficient sewer systems and sanitary privies. Between 1934 and 1938, inclusive, workers employed on Federal work-relief projects constructed approximately 6,000,000 feet of new ditches and reconstructed approximately 3,500,000 feet of old ditches, these operations involving more than 4,000,000 cubic yards of excavation. Approximately 99.5 per cent of all the residents of incorporated communities in Alabama, having populations of 500 or more, are consuming water that is under the supervision of the State Department of Health. In the field of tuberculosis control the State Health Department is maintaining traveling diagnostic clinics, staffed by experts. Through the State sanatorium subsidy, provided by the Patterson Act, it encourages the construction of county and district

sanatoria, where those lacking the financial means to obtain treatment at expensive private institutions may be restored to health. Free drugs are furnished to private physicians and county health departments for the treatment of syphilis. Ninety-five diagnostic and treatment clinics are now in operation in 57 counties. The State Health Department has co-operated in the research studies that have been conducted in Birmingham in an effort to make available to the people of Alabama and the rest of the country an effective instrument for the curbing of pellagra, long associated with "the sickly South." This disease has also been attacked by the distribution through county health departments of yeast, furnished by the American Red Cross. Alabama is now one of only three States in the Union—and the only one south of the Potomac—in which there is a full-time local health department in every county.

What have been the fruits of these efforts?

A recent State-wide hookworm study—incidentally the only one ever conducted in Alabama or any other State—revealed an infestation rate of only 15.3 per cent of those examined, as compared with an infestation rate of 53.6 per cent—more than three times as high—revealed by a 36-county survey conducted in 1911-14 by the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission. Between 1915 and 1937 Alabama's malaria death rate dropped from 22.2 per 100,000 population to 7.6 per 100,000 population, or nearly two-thirds. During the same period this State's typhoid death rate dropped from 29.9 per 100,000 population to only 1.8 per 100,000 population, or 94 per cent. In fact more than twice as many Alabamians actually died of typhoid in 1915 as were reported as having the disease in 1937. Alabama's tuberculosis death rate dropped nearly 45 per cent between 1915 and 1937, and provisional vital statistics reports indicate that the death rate for last year was the lowest in the history of the State. And so on.

Although Alabama is still predominantly rural, it is also one of the country's leading industrial States and promises to increase its stature as a center of industry as time goes on. Recognizing this fact and realizing the wisdom of adjusting its facilities to this growing need, the State Health Department now has an important unit of its organization a Division of Industrial Hygiene, with an experienced physician in charge. That division's responsibility is to assure the best possible health conditions among the State's great army of industrial workers. Some 1,100 work rooms distributed throughout the eastern half and central section of the State have been carefully studied as a part of this division's program. More than 25,000 persons are employed in these rooms, and the health of these workers vitally concerns the welfare of an army of dependents estimated at approximately 100,000.

The Division of Industrial Hygiene is directly familiar with representative work-room conditions in 34 counties of the State. In these geographical divisions, county health officers are receiving practical instruction in plants within their jurisdiction. They are being coached in the potential hazards of, and general methods of controlling, some 50-odd classes of materials and physical conditions that are of a potentially hazardous nature. One hundred and forty industrial plants are at this time co-operating to make this study a success. In re-

turn, the Division of Industrial Hygiene is suggesting general protective measures whenever that seems desirable for the protection of the health of the workers and to minimize the necessity of training new workmen and to lessen absenteeism due to preventable causes.

Neither your State health officer nor the committee which he has the honor of serving as its chairman insists that all of Alabama's health problems have been completely solved. We do contend, however, that this State, blessed with a climate that makes for efficient workmanship and contented living, is definitely on its way toward the elimination of its most serious disease dangers.

Speaking for myself and for this committee, I bespeak your active enlistment in the effort to tell the world, particularly the prejudiced, the nineteenth-century-minded world, the 1938 truth about Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
June 20, 1939

Would You Save A Life?

Would you be interested in helping to save human lives—right in Birmingham? If so, we know of an excellent opportunity. We pass the word along, urging you, if you are able to assist, to look into this outstanding chance.

Far more Negro mothers are dying from childbirth than should die. The rate of these maternity fatalities is 78 per cent higher than among white mothers. Of course the explanation is greater ignorance and want of proper care.

For some years the Southside Clinic has been combating this death-dealing evil. And great has been the work it has done, many have been the lives it has saved. It has conducted classes in pre-natal and post-natal care and has been helpful in a steadily growing number of obstetrical and pediatric cases.

But its very pressing opportunities for life-saving outrun its facilities and its funds. It is therefore calling upon the public for a larger contribution to this work. It desires an adequate building and a larger scope for its operations.

Many members of both races are supporting the campaign.

Are you interested in saving human lives? Of course, you say. But the question is, how interested?

How far are you willing to go in self-sacrifice and denial in order to help? Here is a chance to give yourself a searching test on that question.

Birmingham Ala. Post
April 3, 1939

Workers In White Will Help In Cleanup Drive

Concerted attacks on dirt and rubbish in Birmingham began today with a parade of "cleaner-uppers" in West End and a pep talk at Harrison Park by Commissioner James W. Morgan, officially opening Cleanup Week.

One of the phases of Cleanup Week which will become a permanent contribution to the city's scribed as lower than the totals for cleanliness—at least during warm weather—will be six Negro employees of the Street Cleaning Department, who will be outfitted in white caps, shirts and pants and equipped with little street cleaning carts.

Beginning Monday these white-wings will canvass the city in their spotless uniforms, if the weather permits.

William T. Martin, superintendent of the City Street Cleaning Department, said: "Other cities have their whitewings to do the street cleaning. There's no reason why we shouldn't be as metropolitan as they."

And when warm weather really arrives, the white uniforms will be embellished with white shoes, he said.

Cleanup Week, sponsored by the Women's Civic Club of Birmingham, with Mrs. A. J. Ribe as chairman, already has the city patiently standing still while "mother" washes behind its ears and combs the unsightly back yards and muddy sidewalks out of its hair.

Among "mother's helpers" this year are the Birmingham Real Estate Board, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and Boy Scouts, the Boys' Club, all aiding in the drive on dirt, disorder and disease.

Talladega Ala. Daily Home
April 7, 1939

FEWER ALABAMA RESIDENTS DIED LAST YEAR

MONTGOMERY, April 7.—In spite of an increase estimate at about 32,000 in the state's population, 1,118 fewer people died in Alabama last year than in 1937, according to provisional figures prepared by the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Department of Health.

These figures show that Alabama deaths reported last year totaled only 29,967, as compared with a 1937 total of 31,085. Last year's total was de-

DEATH RATE IN ALABAMA IS DECREASED LAST YEAR

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These figures show that Alabama deaths reported last year totaled only 29,967, as compared with a 1937 total of 31,085. Last year's total was described as lower also than the totals for 1928, 1929, 1930, and 1936. Nearly 80 per cent of the decrease last year, as compared with 1937, was said to have been among the Negroes of the State.

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser
March 30, 1939

Letters To The Editor

A STATISTICIAN REPLIES TO THE STATISTICIANS IN RE COFFEE COUNTY

Editor, The Advertiser:

The campaign for "low-rating" the South, by fair means or foul, which started before the War Between the States, seems to be continuing unabated. Very likely the great majority of people who read or even with increasing momentum. Whenever a meddlesome visitor discovers a few gullied fields, unpainted houses, or illiterate people, or hears of a homicide, anywhere in the South, the cry is raised that here is a community that needs to be civilized, and the sob-sisters and uplifters proceed to get busy. Sad to relate, their efforts often have the assistance, or at least the approval, of State or local educators, social workers, health officials, etc., who seem to throw self-respect to the winds and join hands with the unfriendly critics in the hope of getting some Federal or other outside money spent in their community.

The attackers often try to strengthen their cause by a reckless use of statistics, lumping the races together or using other figures that are relatively meaningless, or even misplacing decimal points. The last-named method has just been used to grossly misrepresent health conditions in Coffee County, Alabama. Just why that county was selected for a victim is not clear, for it is far from being the poorest county in the State. About three-fourths of its people live on farms, and in value of property per farm the whites are a little below the State white average, but the Negroes are considerably above the State Negro average, in spite of the fact that less than one-tenth of the Negro farmers own their farms, and about one-third of them are illiterate. Negroes constituted only 21.2 per cent of the population of the county in 1930; so the low-raters could not get much satisfaction by the race-lumping method, and had to use other tactics.

Some time last year it was announced in the daily papers that tuberculosis was unusually prevalent in Coffee County; which was quite at variance with the facts, for that county happens to have just about the lowest tuberculosis death rate in the State, and far below the United States average.

This month a man who writes a daily travelogue for a nation-wide chain of papers (one of them in Alabama) visited Coffee County, and found a "mare's nest," or so he thought. According to one of his articles about it, the health of the county was in a deplorable condition until the benevolent Federal Government came to the rescue in 1935. He said among other things: "Every other baby died at birth. One mother in every 10 died in childbirth. . . . And this in Coffee County, which stands third among all the counties of Alabama in the value of agricultural products. Think what some of the others must be! And these figures are not the scandalous revelations of some smart brain truster from the North. They are from a survey made by Southerners." Two days later, still writing about the same county, he added insult to injury by asserting that there are too many "sorry" people there. (That might be said with some justice of almost any county in the United States, but

it is generally left unsaid, for politeness' sake.)

It's possible that the statistical errors were made by the local people who compiled the figures, but if so the correspondent should not have accepted them without verification, for such conditions as he alleges would be impossible even in Africa or India. Very likely the great majority of people who read his articles, especially in the North, saw nothing wrong with his statements; and even if he should publish a correction later, it might not reach all who read the original misstatements.

It is not clear whether the alleged statistics that I have quoted refer to one or both races, or whether the statement about babies who died at birth means stillbirths or infant mortality, but in any case they are far from the truth. I have just compiled some vital statistics of Coffee County from the annual reports of the State Board of Health for 1929 to 1937, with the following results:

In the nine years covered, the white birth rate was 22.9 per thousand and the death rate 7.3, and the corresponding figures for Negroes were 18.5 and 8.2. These low death rates alone, even making a liberal allowance for possible incomplete registration, should be enough to show the absurdity of the statements above quoted. But let us look into the statistics a little further.

Statistics on stillbirths go back only to 1932, out in six years those constituted only 4.2 per cent of all white births and 6.1 per cent of Negro births; which figures are near the State and national averages for each race. The infant mortality rate (the ratio of deaths under one year of age to births) for nine years was 5.0 per cent for whites and 6.2 per cent for negroes; and both these figures are actually better than the State and national averages! It is customary to express infant mortality on a per thousand instead of a percentage basis, and a hasty reading of the figures 50 and 62 per thousand might give one who was not particular about the facts the impression that half the babies died in their first year. Maternal mortality also is often calculated on a basis of 1,000, or 10,000, but the percentage figures for that in Coffee County, for nine years, are 0.55 for whites and 0.86 for Negroes; which is a better showing than is made by many of our cities, with all their doctors and hospitals. Just how the 10 per cent idea could have originated is not clear.

Other statistics could be presented to show that Coffee County compares very favorably with the rest of the State and nation in health matters; but perhaps the above will suffice to indicate that alleged statistics derogatory to the South should not be accepted without question.

Even if most of the people in Coffee County are comparatively poor in the world's goods, they have much to be thankful for. The average white family in the county in 1930 had 4.84 persons, which is about the same as the State white average 10 years earlier; and in five years, 1928 to 1932, there was only one divorce to 13.2 marriages (of both races). There are more children than adults there, so that spoiled children cannot be much of a problem yet; and in the last three elections on prohibition Coffee County has voted drier than the rest of the State. In the nine years covered by my vital

statistics, only 0.89 per cent of the white deaths and 0.38 per cent of the Negro deaths were due to suicide.

In those and some other respects conditions in Coffee County are much like those in the whole State in the (comparatively) good old days before the World War. So why should any one worry because that county has not gone as far along the road to urbanization and demoralization as some others?

ROLAND M. HARPER.

University, Ala.

Death Rate Lower

Interesting information is given by the State Health Department regarding the death rate in Alabama in connection with the growth in population. According to the department figures, there was a decrease of 1,118 in the number of deaths in the state last year in comparison with the total for 1937, despite an estimated gain of approximately 32,000 in population.

Deaths recorded in Alabama during the year totaled 29,967, as compared with 31,085 in 1937, the department reports. And last year's total was below those reported in 1936, 1930, 1929 and 1928. It is stated, indicating a generally downward trend for the last 10 years or more.

Nearly 80 per cent of the decrease noted last year in comparison with 1937 is said to have been among Negroes, which may be regarded as especially significant at this time when the state has just completed the observance of Negro Health Week—a movement designed to improve health and sanitary conditions among members of the colored race as a measure looking to a reduction in the death rate.

While there is no way of knowing definitely, the inference might be that Negro Health Week is accomplishing its purpose in Alabama. At any rate, this movement doubtless is due at least in part of the credit for the striking improvement in the death toll among colored people of the state which means indirectly a decrease in disease hazards for the white population.

CONECUH GROUP STUDIES HEALTH

Federal And Tuskegee
Experts Are Heard At
County Meetings

EVERGREEN, Ala.—With the cooperation of Dr. E. L. Kelly, Conecuh County health officer, Negro extension agents for this county last week staged health meetings in three Negro churches.

T. M. Campbell, Southern field supervisor for Negro extension work, headed a party from Tuskegee Institute which included Dr. H. H. Whitted, Negro specialist of the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Kelly, in his discussion of the ravages of syphilis, warned his audience that "Negroes are too careless in associating with infected persons instead of reporting their cases to the proper authorities."

With homely stories to emphasize his points, T. M. Campbell spoke of

the menace of flies, and unsanitary living conditions. He hoped the day would soon come "when every landlord, purely in the interests of increased labor output through better health, would see that their tenant and sharecropper homes are screened and that every tenant and sharecropper would understand and appreciate the value of screens."

Dr. Whitted described the efforts which are being made by the United States Public Health Service, in cooperation with state, city and county health units, to combat the ravages of syphilis and kindred diseases.

Quoting figures showing an excessive infant mortality in Alabama, Dr. Whitted stated that prenatal blood tests would reduce that number and generally raise health standards among low income groups of both races.

Nurse C. E. Beverly, of the Tuskegee Institute Hospital, offered suggestions to parents for reducing the accidents to babies and children in the home.

A. L. Holsey, field officer, AAA, explained how the government is encouraging the use of land diverted from cotton to grow a wider variety of and better balanced food for the farmers' table.

J. B. Jordan, Negro county agent, and Home Agent Ruth Rivers were in charge of the meetings.

Dothan, Ala Eagle May 1, 1939 HEALTH MEETINGS FOR NEGROES IN CONECUH HELD

Various Topics Discussed
By Speakers At Three
Meetings In County

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Dothan, Ala Eagle
June 25, 1939

CLINIC
So smoothly is it running that you haven't heard much about the Houston County Medical Society's Syphilis Clinic. It was about a year ago that the clinic was closed—temporarily, it turned out—when the Society members voted its discontinuance. Much negotiating followed, with the result the City of Dothan and the Houston County Board of Revenue agreed, to put up \$500 and \$1,000 a year, respectively, for operating expenses. Almost immediately the clinic resumed its weekly treatment of indigent syphilitics and has continued weekly every since, with members of the Society alternating in giving the treatments. For this, they receive a small amount of compensation. At present, from over the county about 250 persons report regularly for their treatments. Most of the patients are Negroes, although a substantial number are white persons.

Saving Lives Of Negro Mothers

In Birmingham, according to figures from the City Health Department, the maternity death rate among Negroes is 78 per cent higher than among whites. Ignorance and failure to obtain proper care were the causes. Deaths arising from failure to receive adequate pre-natal care were three times as great among Negroes as among whites. Ignorance was the more frequent preventable factor by 42 per cent, and failure to obtain suitable delivery care by 70 per cent.

It is to improve this situation that the Southside Clinic has been conducted for the past several years on Fourth Avenue, South. The clinic, however, has never been able to meet all the opportunities and needs presented to it. Nevertheless, despite its limited finances, the clinic has been conducting classes in pre-natal and post-natal care, and has handled an increasing number of obstetrical and pediatric cases.

The clinic is now seeking funds to expand its work, to construct a building adequate to its opportunities. It is being aided in this campaign, as in its regular activities, by a large group of advisors and workers among both races. It is a cause meriting support by all classes of the community.

ARK. STARTS HEALTH PROJECT

TO DIRECT SEMINAR

See 6-11-39
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 8—
(ANP)—A health project among
Negroes in Arkansas got under
way on May 28 and will continue
through July 1. Mary E. Wil-
liams, nurse supervisor of out-
patients clinic, John A. Andrew
hospital, Tuskegee, has been
granted leave to direct a seminar
in Negro health problems in con-
nection with the project. *11-39*

This project is under the auspi-
ces of Philander Smith college. M.
Lafayette Harris, president, and
sponsored by the joint effort of
the National Tuberculosis associa-
tion and the General Education
board. *Channing*

School principals from over the
state will enroll for the seminars
and their study is to result in a
unit on public health for a state-
wide teacher training program. *See*



Channing
Dr. Mary E. Williams, direc-
tor of Student Health Work,
Tuskegee Institute, who has been
invited to direct a Seminar in
Negro Health Problems of Ar-
kansas at Philander Smith col-
lege this summer. More than
100 courses are offered in the
current summer session at Phi-
lander Smith. The enrollment is
the largest in the history of the
institution. The second term be-
gins June 28 and ends July 1.

Youth Confab Okays Compulsory Health Insurance

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26

—Goodnatured but spirited rivalry marked the deliberations last week of the Health section, Health and Housing Committee of the Second National Conference on Problems of the Negro and Negro Youth, held in the U. S. Department of Labor building, with Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune acting as general conference chairman.

Dr. M. O. Bousfield was chairman of the Health and Housing committee and co-members of the Health section were Dr. Carl G. Roberts, Chicago, member of Provident hospital staff and representative of the National Medical association, and Dr. John B. West, director Central Harlem Health Center, NYC.

The conference was thrown into an uproar when Dr. Bousfield, as committee chairman, reported that the committee had no recommendation to make on health, because they could not agree on compulsory health insurance. In the excitement of the moment, Dr. Roberts, opposing the compulsory health feature, was literally howled down by the shouting delegates.

Then John Hope, son of the late president of Atlanta university, offered a resolution endorsing compulsory health education and it received one of the loudest, most enthusiastic votes of the conference. The report and recommendations of the Health and Housing formed part of the general recommendations of the NYA conference, presented on Friday to President Roosevelt by a committee headed by Mrs. Bethune.

Negro T. B. Workers To Convene In Washington, June 5-7 For Confab

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Plans

are well under way for the First Annual Conference of Negro Tuberculosis Workers to be held at the School of Medicine, Howard University, on June 5, 6, and 7. Physicians who are engaged in tuberculosis work are expected from all parts of the country. Since the conference is being held during the annual commencement week, many graduates of Howard are expected to attend.

Among the participants in this program are: Dr. Peyton F. Anderson, Sea View Hospital, New York City; Dr. Oscar Auerbach, director of Laboratories, Sea View Hospital; Dr. Miriam Brailey, director, the Harriet Lane Tuberculosis Clinic, Johns Hopkins Hospital; Dr. Roderick Brown, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania;

Dr. H. D. Chadwick, Commissioner of Health, Boston, Mass.; Dr. W. C. Dreessen, past assistant surgeon, United States Public Health Service; Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director, the National Tuberculosis Association; Dr. E. R. Long, director, Henry Phipps Institute; Dr. C. St. A. Guild, National Tuberculosis Association; Dr. John B. West, director, Central Harlem Health Center, New York City.

Addresses of welcome will be given by Dr. George C. Ruhland, Health Officer of the District of Columbia; Dr. James G. Townsend, president of the District of Columbia Tuberculosis Association; Dr. T. Edward Jones, surgeon in chief of the Freedmen's Hospital; and Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, dean, School of Medicine, Howard University.

\$7,500 Granted For Venereal Disease Training At Howard

WASHINGTON—(A N P)—Negro physicians will receive special training in venereal diseases controlled according to an allowance of \$7,500 made by Howard university in the Lafayette-Bulwinkle act of 1938, which authorized an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the fiscal year of 1940 for national use.

Washington itself profits to the extent of \$28,660 in this allotment, which means increased facilities in the present district venereal clinic, especially on Tuesdays and Thursdays to treat domestic servants.

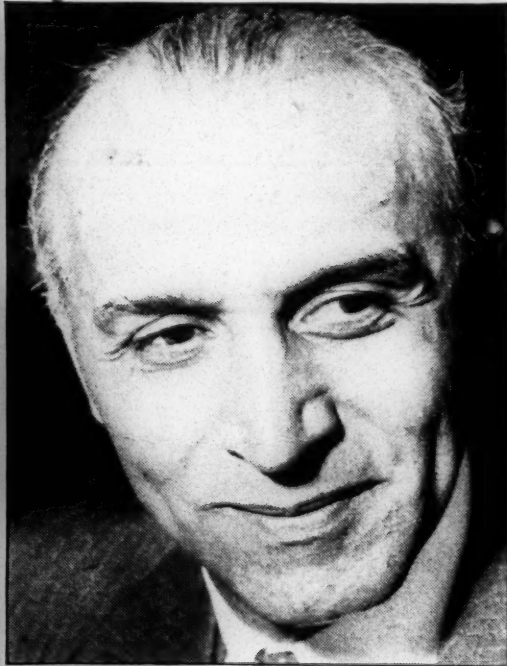
An additional sum has been appropriated for the district to be used to supply free drugs to private clinics and physicians treating indigent persons.

Surgeon General Thomas Parren of the U. S. Public Health Service in announcing the appropriation pointed out that "funds now available do not yet approximate the estimates considered by medical and public health authorities to be necessary." It is expected additional allotments from public and private sources will be sought in 1941.

Black Tuberculosis

In the last 25 years tuberculosis has been beaten down from first to seventh place on the list of U. S. killers. Although doctors know all about the cause, a great deal about the cure of T. B., it is not yet conquered and still runs rampant in the slums of crowded cities. Hardest hit by the white plague is the black population, which loses annually about five citizens out

► For every case of advanced colored T. B. there are five minimal (early) cases. But minimal cases are hard to detect, and most doctors pay them no mind. Without "mass X-raying of entire communities," said Dr. Peyton Fortine Anderson of Manhattan, it is impossible to nip T. B. in the bud. Modern equipment will make such detective work practicable.



Harris & Ewing

DR. NUMA POMPILIUS GARFIELD ADAMS
First to seventh but still 5 to 1.

of every 2,000 (general U. S. average: one out of every 2,000).

Special hospitals for Negro victims of T. B. are few and far between. Last winter the Federal Government gave Washington's Howard University for Negroes (Washington, D. C. is the Negro Paris) a WPA grant of \$600,000 to build a T. B. clinic and hospital. Heartened by this recognition, scholarly Dr. Numa Pompilius Garfield Adams, dean of Howard's medical school, promptly called a meeting of 50 black and white tuberculosis experts. Last week at Howard he welcomed the delegates to the First Annual Conference of Negro Tuberculosis workers.

Interesting facts presented:

► According to Dr. Esmond Ray Long of Philadelphia, the type of T. B. which strikes Negroes, most susceptible group in the U. S. population to respiratory diseases, is the same as that which strikes whites. T. B. develops and spreads more quickly among Negroes, and they die more quickly.

HEALTH-1939

Eustis, Fla., Region
January 20, 1939

Lake Health Assn. Makes 1939 Plans

The Lake County Tuberculosis Association held a meeting at the Spinning Wheel in Tavares on January 9th to formulate its 1939 program. This will include plans for an early diagnosis campaign and the observance of National Negro Health Week in April, which is officially directed by the U. S. Public Health Service in Washington, D. C.

Last year the Lake County Tuberculosis and Health Association sponsored this project so successfully that it received an award from Washington in recognition of its work. Additional plans will be announced later when complete returns from Christmas Seal Sale letters are received. Eustis members present at the meeting were Mrs. R. E. Sawyer and Mrs. Celia R. Whitaker.

Clearwater, Fla. Sun
February 6, 1939

MALNUTRITION IN NEGRO SCHOOLS FOUND

Unhealthy teeth and malnutrition were found to be among the major defects found in students of Pinellas negro schools in examinations conducted by the County Health Department, Dr. W. H. Pickett, director, announced yesterday.

Dr. Pickett's report of the survey follows:

"Beginning immediately after the Christmas holidays the director and negro health unit nurses began physical examinations in the schools.

"Each school has been completed, the nurses having preceded the director in each school and inspected all children in the second, third, fourth and fifth grades. They listed children in these grades whom they referred to the director for special examinations.

"The director then followed in each school and examined rou-

tinely all kindergarten and first grade pupils, also pupils in other grades referred by nurses and teachers.

"The prevailing defects found were as follows: Defective teeth, malnutrition, poor posture, diseased tonsils and adenoids, poor vision and enlargement of cervical glands. These defects are mentioned in the order of frequency.

"Two school rooms (Davis & Jordan Academies in St. Petersburg) are crowded, and the facilities for recreation and play at all negro schools are inadequate.

The water supply and sewage disposal at each school are safe and sanitary. The janitor service seems adequate in each school. Regular janitors are employed in the larger schools and teachers supply this service in the small schools.

"Only one pupil showed evidence of dental treatment and only three had had their tonsils and adenoids removed among those examined by the director.

"There is no doubt that much of the absenteeism among the pupils is due to physical defects which should be corrected.

"As was to be expected, physical defects were very much more common among these children than among white school children.

All negro school principals and teachers are very cooperative and appreciative of this service which was never rendered in negro schools prior to one year ago.

"The County Health Unit director, assisted by the negro nurses will begin testing junior and senior high school students and teachers for tuberculosis in a very few days. The schools will be notified of the dates."

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
March 10, 1939

TAMPA BIRTHS EXCEED DEATHS BY 659 IN 1938

Report Shows Activity of Health Department

Tampa had 1821 births last year, compared with 1162 deaths, resulting in an increase of 659 in the population. City Health Officer McEachern pointed out in his annual report yesterday.

The report showed white births of 19 per 1000 compared with negro births of 15.16 per 1000. A total of 334 births were of negroes. At the same time the negro death rate was 15.47, compared with only 10.50 for white persons. Negro deaths totaled 341.

Following are the principal preventable causes of death, as compiled by Mrs. M. B. Moffatt, local registrar of vital statistics:

Automobile accidents, 25; typhoid fever, two; whooping cough, five; measles, one; diphtheria, three; pellagra, three; homicides, 21; accidental drowning, nine; accidental fall, 14; accidents other than specified, 27.

Increase Service

The report shows a big increase in public service by the department. City doctors made 5899 visits and received 81,895 patients at city clinics, compared with a total of 61,660 during 1937. At the same time field nurses did much work among the needy.

Two dairy inspectors traveled 23,660 miles, almost once around the world, in checking on dairies and thousands of laboratory examinations of milk and other dairy products were made.

Inspectors checked a total of 7008 dairy cows, 1100 family cows, and 254 goats supplying milk to Tampa and tested them for tuberculosis and other diseases. Tampa uses 10,942 gallons of milk a day as fluid milk and large quantities for cream and other products. Four hundred thousand gallons of ice cream was sold in the city last year.

Other activities in the report included examination of meat, a check of weights and measures, ditching and oiling of ditches for mosquito protection, a total of 73,000 sanitary inspections, and condemnation of food found to be unfit for human consumption.

FLORIDA

Brooksville, Fla. Sun
March 3, 1939

Florida Farm Women Live Longer Than City Women

All Florida women live longer than men, and colored people can add many years to their lives by staying out of the cities, according to an official report recently received by the Florida State Board of Health Bureau of Vital Statistics from the U. S. Bureau of Census for the year 1937.

The greatest number of deaths among white people in Florida occurred between the ages of 65 and 69 years, while among colored people the greatest number occurred between 50 and 54 years of age. The ages between 65 and 69 years claimed the greatest number of white men.

In the cities the greatest number of white women died between the ages of 70 and 74 years, while in the country it was raised to between 75 and 79 years. Which refutes the old belief that the farmer's wife has the hardest lot.

In the city the greatest number of colored occur between 35 and 39 years of age; in the rural areas the greatest number was between 50 and 54 years.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
April 2, 1939

TUBERCULOSIS TESTS WILL BE GIVEN PUPILS

Program Worked Out for Tampa High Schools

A program to test senior pupils of Hillsborough and Plant high schools and Middleton negro high school for tuberculosis as the start of a campaign eventually to take in every

youngster in this territory was worked out by health authorities yesterday with the aid of schools and parent-teacher associations.

Plans for tuberculin tests were made at a conference between City Health Officer McEachern, Dr. L. J. Garcia, city doctor in charge of tuberculosis work, and Dr. Joseph S. Spoto, head of the county health unit. Details were arranged later with Superintendent Robinson and Miss Mildred S. Manson, executive secretary of the Hillsborough County Tuberculosis and Health association.

The work will start this week with an educational program directed by Miss Manson aided by city and county nurses. They will give out slips on which parents will be asked to give consent to the tests.

Tests Begin April 17

Tuberculin tests will begin April 17. Two days later these tests will be checked and those that are negative will be retested and checked again April 21.

The city will pay for X-ray work on those within the city who show indications of the disease and the tuberculosis and health association will pay for X-rays of those who live outside of the city.

Youngsters who appear to have the disease will be referred to family physicians, and those without money will be cared for by the city's tuberculosis clinics under the direction of Dr. Garcia.

The state was to have come into this territory earlier in the term and done tuberculosis work, but this was not done and time is now short. Dr. McEachern said he hoped to see the work start early in the next term.

"I hope we will be able to test every child in the city next term," Dr. McEachern said.

Superintendent Robinson said he would cooperate in every way possible.

CLEANING UP BLOOD LINES

In Hitler's famous "Mein Kampf" the Holy Terror of Germany wrote that race and blood lines mean everything in this world.

Scientists and other authorities put little stock in the premise Germany's Fuehrer uses for his plan to extend the empire but none the less there it is and thus far no other ruler has been able to do much about it.

In Sweden some years ago the progressive medical fraternity and royal family of this model modern nation decided to do something about the scourge of syphilis.

A program of enlightenment, backed by strict marriage laws, soon did the trick and now one generation later the dread blood disease has all but disappeared in Sweden.

We of the South take a deal of stock in blood lines.

This pride is expressed in many ways. Kentuckians have been breeding blooded horses for decades. Virginians still point to their First Families. Pride in blood is a part of the South.

Strangely enough, however, the South is the nation's worst offender when it comes to syphilis. We laugh off facts and figures by pointing to the high negro population figure in our section of the country.

Of course these negroes are as much a part of our State, our county, and our city as we are. They live with us, care for our children and prepare our food. They have been the heart of the South.

A glance at the clinic on the second floor of the city hall any day in the week would be enough to convince us it's high time something was being done to clean up the blood stream of the South. Hundreds of Orlando negroes are taking syphilis shots.

This is a healthy sign. We are doing something about it, we might rightly claim.

But we must do more about it for all fault cannot be properly or correctly laid at the door of the negro race.

In Tallahassee there is a bill to require a medical certificate showing freedom from syphilis before contracting couples, white or black, can get a license to marry.

It should be passed.

Let's make our pride in blood a modern, scientific pride that will mean something to our children and our children's children. Let's cling to the romantic pride in blood

lines but make it more than a story-book affair.

We don't subscribe to Hitler's policies or politics, but "there's something good in the worst of us" and Mr. Hitler's good is his theory of blood lines, altho it's a misdirected theory.

Miami, Fla. Herald
June 14, 1939

SOCIAL GROUPS OK COUNTY HEALTH UNIT

Speaker At Meeting of Agencies
Declares Institution Is
"Crying Need"

Approval of the proposed county health unit and indorsement of the petition of the Harvey W. Seeds post of the American Legion, addressed to the county commissioners, for more adequate medical care for negroes, were voted at the luncheon-business meeting of the Central Council of Social Agencies, held Tuesday at the Alcazar hotel, with Dr. A. W. Ziebold, president, presiding.

"The county health unit is a crying need," Dr. George N. MacDonell, head of the city's health department, declared. He stated that two cases of typhoid fever and one of diphtheria had originated outside the city limits within the past week, where there is no health protection, a condition which would be eliminated by establishment of the unit.

Suggests One Fund

Charles Sharmon suggested that if all monies now used by the county in scattering health measures were put into the budget for establishment of the health unit there would be sufficient funds to provide the \$20,000 to which the state health department will give an additional \$10,000, estimated to be necessary for required trained personnel for the unit.

Dale James discussed the Citizens' Service Exchange of Richmond, Va., where script representing hours of labor is used instead of dollars and cents, the unit of value being hours of work, the whole object being rehabilitation of needy persons.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Times
June 13, 1939

Health Association Names Committees

The functions of various committees of the Palm Beach County Tuberculosis & Health Association were outlined Monday afternoon at a meeting of the executive committee, called by Charles H. Warwick, Jr., president.

Also present were: Alf R. Nielsen, vice-president; G. E. Therry, treasurer; Mrs. Carrie M. Moore, secretary; Mrs. Joe L. Earman and Miss Peggy D'Armond. Action was deferred until August on the speakers' bureau, early diagnosis and seal sale committees. A report of May work was given by Mrs. Moore.

Committees set up were as follows:

Health education: To map out aggressive plans of health education for the entire county.

Sanatorium: For direct supervision of the negro institution, the superintendent to be responsible to the committee.

Negro committee, separate from the former: Made up of prominent negroes to tie in with the health education committee and to assume responsibility for programs of tuberculosis work.

Clinic: To develop policies and procedures for operation of diagnostic and treatment clinics.

School health: To develop methods of cooperating with and supplementing the work of the schools and to be guided by the county superintendent.

Consideration of a speakers' bureau, early diagnosis and seal sale committees were held over until a meeting in August to be called by the president.

A report of activities in May was read by the secretary, showing 47 cases carried over into June.

Children Lining Up Against Tuberculosis



Negro school children receiving tuberculin test to detect possible presence of tuberculous infection. Tuberculosis associations are carrying on such year-round activities through income received from Christmas Seals

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
June 9, 1939

Optimists to View Tuberculosis Films

A series of tuberculosis motion pictures will be shown at the weekly luncheon of the Jacksonville Optimist Club at 1 P. M. today in the George Washington hotel, it was announced yesterday by Cyril A. Marx, president of the club.

The pictures will portray work being done in the fight against tuberculosis. The pictures will be "Behind the Shadows," "Let My People Live," and "The Story of My Life, by Tee-Bee."

Mrs. Alta C. Skinner, superintendent of the Negro Tuberculosis Hospital, will show the films in the absence from the city of Miss Gladys Malcolm, executive secretary of the Tuberculosis Association of Duval County.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
June 10, 1939

Disease War Is Pictured

Optimists Witness Films on Tuberculosis Fight.

Accomplishments in anti-tuberculosis work were shown to the Jacksonville Optimist Club yesterday in a series of motion picture short subjects with sound accompaniment produced by the National Tuberculosis Association. The club met in regular weekly session in the George Washington hotel.

The pictures were presented by Mrs. Alta C. Skinner in the absence from the city of Miss Gladys Malcolm, executive secretary of the Tuberculosis Association of Duval County. Mrs. Skinner, superintendent of the Negro Tuberculosis Hospital, was introduced by Leo T. Bowles.

Committee chairmen made reports at the meeting. Cyril Marx, president of the club, reported on a recent meeting of the Civic Round Table and Dr. Gordon H. Ira, displayed tentative plans for the clubhouse to be constructed by the club for the Junior Optimist Club, formerly the Edison Avenue Boys' Club. Dr. Ira reported that the club has \$1,500 available for the purchase of materials and said that the NYA would supply labor for the project.

Dr. Ira and Wayne H. Perrine will be official delegates to the annual convention of Optimist International to be held in Richmond, Va., June 25-28, it was announced, and several other members of the local club are planning to make the trip. Mr. Marx, who presided at the meeting, announced that he had been advised that 24 new Optimist clubs have been chartered since the convention last year. Robert Hill was awarded an attendance prize at the meeting.

Miami, Fla. Herald
June 11, 1939

NEGROES NAME HEALTH LEADER

Rev. J. R. Evans President of Tuberculosis Group

The Rev. J. R. Evans, pastor of Mount Zion Baptist Church, has been named president of the negro committee of the Dade County Tuberculosis Association. Other newly elected officers of this group are Mrs. Frances S. Tucker, principal of the Coconut Grove negro school, vice president; J. B. McKinnon, of Booker T. Washington school, secretary; Charles L. Austin, principal of the Liberty City school, treasurer; Mrs. Elizabeth Espy, Christmas Seal chairman. Captain James Scott was made president emeritus. In the annual report, read following the election, it was shown that Nurse Willie Mae Bailey Brown had made 1,239 visits to homes, schools, clubs, churches and associations; and that at the Christian hospital free clinic there were 2,147 visits from patients. Dr. A. J. Kershaw is the Christian hospital clinic director, working under the supervision of Dr. E. C. Brunner, director of all clinics of the Dade County Tuberculosis Association.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
August 11, 1939

Definite Link Between Health and Poverty Revealed in State Survey

JACKSONVILLE.—(P)—A definite relationship between acute health problems and low economic status in the state is reported in a 60-page summary "The Health Situation in Florida," just released by the American Public Health association.

The survey was conducted during the first six months of this year at the invitation of the state board of health and is intended as a true and impartial picture of health conditions as found by the national association's field staff.

Malaria, syphilis, gonorrhea, hookworm, tuberculosis, maternal deaths and pellagra were discovered to be costing the state millions of dollars in lost wages and unnecessary deaths, the report said. A map included in the report shows that per capita wealth among Floridians varies from \$70 to \$481 and that disease problems are greatest in those areas of the state having the lowest income, thus proving the direct ratio between low economic levels and high disease prevalence.

CONDITIONS SCORED

Living conditions in rural areas and slum districts of cities are scored in those sections of the report referring to President Roosevelt's national emergency council survey of the south's economic condition. The health report lists insanitary conditions in rural areas and slums as responsible for the alarming amount of hookworm. In cities the absence of an adequate malaria control program is responsible for the grave problem presented by the prevalence of this disease.

Tourists and prospective industries regard adequate control of communicable diseases, houses, proper water supply, sewage disposal, adequate school health service and sanitation as necessities. Therefore, if the remunerative tourist business is to be maintained and further developed it is imperative that visitors be given assurance that health hazards are well under control through full-time local health departments, the report says.

A common belief that the large negro population is responsible for Florida's high disease and death rates is discussed in the report. Every section of the country, the health surveyors point out, has portions of the population that present special problems. The fact that these "problem groups" come into daily contact with the public as a

best be met by having negro doctors, nurses and welfare workers take charge not only of tuberculosis programs but also of case finding, clinics and sanatoriums. He bases his conclusions on the bond of race sympathy the patient will feel toward those treating him and the native ability the negro tuberculosis worker will have in getting the patient to persist in treatment. The suggestion sounds like common sense.

The care of the negro is our particular duty in the South. His health is our very personal problem in more ways than one. Negroes work in our homes, prepare our foods, perform domestic services, tend our children. If for no other reason than self-protection, we should lend every effort to rid them of the Great White Plague.

We might remember that when we are asked during the Christmas season to purchase seals for fighting the disease in Florida.

Miami, Fla. Herald
November 24, 1939

The White Plague Among Negroes

THE report made to the annual convention of the Southern Medical Association at Memphis that within a decade the South will have tuberculosis under control is most encouraging.

The fight against the White Plague has peculiar obstacles here in the South occasioned by the problem of treating the disease among negroes. Almost a quarter of a century ago we heard a Harvard medical authority predict that in two or three generations the negro population would be all but wiped out by the ravages of tuberculosis and syphilis. Two generations have gone and there is no sign of the American negro being decimated by these two scourges. The negro's fecundity keep pace with his death rate.

The race keeps reproducing consistently and more subjects are presented for tuberculosis to work on. Unfortunately, the fight on the disease is hampered by lack of sanatorium beds and racial indifference toward following the strict regimen necessary for successful treatment of the disease.

We are especially interested in the suggestion of how to cope with this racial attitude made by Dr. Paul H. Ringer to the association. This authority believes that the situation can

October 8, 1939

Tuberculosis Prevention

ALTHOUGH tuberculin tests have been discouraged by some physicians as of no great value, Tampa health officials and schools are co-operating in a campaign which is resulting in giving such tests to 4,500 school children. If these tests show positive, x-ray examinations follow.

Even if the initial tests are of no great value, they do serve to stimulate interest in tuberculosis prevention and supply a number of possible suspects for the more thorough examinations.

How Tampa is carrying on the work was told in the following story in the Tampa Daily Times, reprinted in part:

Beginning her second week of educational work stressing the importance of tuberculin tests among high school students of Hillsborough county, Miss Mildred Manson, secretary of the Hillsborough County Tuberculosis association, will give lessons at Hillsborough High school all this week.

More than 4500 high school pupils in the county will be offered tuberculin tests free of charge in a program conducted by the city and county health departments in co-operation with the Hillsborough County P.-T. A. council.

After the educational program is completed by Miss Manson, "consent slips" will be given to all pupils. These slips are to be signed by the student's parents and returned to Miss Manson.

Tests will be given by Dr. L. J. Garcia, director of the city tuberculosis clinic, and Dr. J. S. Spoto, director of the county health unit, at Hillsborough and Jefferson high schools Oct. 16, and at Plant High and Plant City High, Oct. 23. Dr. J. A. White will give tests in the negro schools.

The tests are harmless and will show only whether or not the germ has entered the body. If the reaction is positive, the student will be x-rayed free of charge by the state board of health to determine the extent of damage done by the germ. X-rays will be given during the week of Oct. 30.

The x-rays will be made by the mobile unit of the state board of health, which is taken to various cities when a sufficient group has been obtained to make the trip worth the expense. This same opportunity is open to Pensacola. Some time ago the health officer announced the x-ray clinic would be moved here when a sufficient number of indigents had applied for the service.

Such persons, however, will not apply. They must be rounded up by public health nurses and charity workers who are acquainted with their family lives. With the sanatorium being built and our other tuberculosis control facilities here, we should

take advantage of every opportunity to diagnose cases in early stages, for that is the only way the disease can be stamped out

WHAT PRICE SOCIALIZED MEDICINE?

By CARL G. ROBERTS, M. D.

Former President, National Medical Association

INSTALLMENT III

You may say, "Oh, Yes, but we will receive an ample scale of pay. The State or government will see to that," or in a sudden burst of enthusiastic expectancy you may agree with the editorial commentary which advises us to concern

ourselves with the "humanics" rather than the "mechanics" of any proposed program. May I observe that this viewpoint and advice implies an unquestioning faith so forgetful of the lessons of political economic history and a confidence so unwarranted by the actual conditions affecting medical men today, that they border upon the naive in their trusting innocence, and impractical concept. If we are ever to assure ourselves the proper consideration and protection, the time to do it is when a program is being proposed and formulated, not after it has been adopted and implemented by legislation. Experience has demonstrated again and again that if you do not get what you should have at the time it is being handed out, you seldom, if ever, get it at all. We may accept, support, cooperate and integrate ourselves with a national health program, but let it be with the plain understanding it isn't because of any naive belief that it has been formulated primarily for our benefit or that we are its major object of concern.

This stressing of practical medical economics does not mean that doctors are substituting greed for altruism and humanitarian principles. Far from it, our devotion to these principles has been proven beyond question, so much so that many people fail to recognize that there is an economic problem for doctors. They forget we do not receive the same leniency in regard to our bills that they expect from us in relation to theirs and all too often they forget that we must be paid at all. This is just

Class II—The relatively indigent are those whose income are sufficient for maintenance but insufficient, despite judicious economy, to provide any surplus for medical needs.

The brackets for the latter group should not be inflexible, but should depend upon the size of the family and other circumstances; for example, if a family of four with a \$1,200 annual income should be classed as relatively indigent, then \$75 or \$100 per year for each additional child may be allowed. Suggestions in high places have been made that all people earning an income less than \$2,000 be classified as indigent for the purpose of medical service. This would wipe out 98 per cent of the private practice of the Negro doctors, because in many communities the Negro employee earning \$1,500 to \$3,000 a year is not only self-sustaining, but considered relatively affluent. With an averaged size family, he usually manages to pay all of his bills including medical care.

There probably would be no disposition to oppose a top bracket of \$800 to \$1,000 for the true indigent and a flexible bracket of \$1,500 for the relatively indigent. Those from \$1,500 up could be protected by voluntary insurance, similar to the hospital plan or continuance of the fee system, according to their choice.

A MODERNIZED HEALTH PROGRAM

Readily acknowledging that the great mass of Negroes, as stated before, fall into the category of the indigent or relatively indigent, then for the sake of both the people and the doctors, our major concern should be in contriving a satisfactory effectual health program which will be acceptable to and elicit the cooperation of both. Such program could provide for direct taxation and subsidy for adequate medical care by the government and the States. Such plan should contain effective guarantees against inequities of distribution or service based upon race, creed or color. All competent physicians should be eligible to care for those patients who may prefer and select them. Their competency should be determined by representative non-partisan medical boards entirely dissociated from politics.

Such a plan should provide a national secretary of health as a cabinet officer, who should be a civilian practicing physician, appointed upon the recommendation

of representative advisory committees, together with such assistant secretaries in the personnel of his office as proper representation of all minority groups would warrant. His office should function in cooperation with that of the Surgeon General of the United States in all matters of public health, together with the aid of such advisory boards as have already been suggested and proposed in legislation now under consideration.

Furthermore, this whole plan should be safeguarded from the danger of political bureaucracy and domination. It should be dissociated entirely from politics insofar as possible, by placing all State as well as national administrative personnel including health and diagnostic centers, under civil service, with the exception of national and State secretaries of health and their assistant secretaries. This suggestion probably

will not find favor because it doesn't afford sufficient opportunity to build up political patronage. The injection of politics into any plan concerned with medical care is certain to disintegrate and cause a deterioration of the excellence of American medical standards.

The question arises as to whether or not the Wagner Bill meets these requirements or answers the need of our particular problems? I do not believe it does. There are no apparent effective safeguards against political invasion and domination, there are no specific stipulations that really protect us from discrimination by assuring the equitable participation of those of us who are competent beyond a shadow of a doubt, nor has any government or State officer given us any such assurance.

What effect has always resulted when legislation has been adopted containing such generalizations as "facilities created for all the people?" You and I know that in America the word "all" doesn't really mean all. When a noted member of our profession was in France just after the Armistice going from one colored regiment to another, addressing the officers and men with words of encouragement, depicting the improved circumstances and the larger opportunities awaiting them upon their return home, he was invited one day to attend a meeting of white officials in which the main speaker was very inspiring and optimistic about the dawn of a new day in

America. He emphasized at great length the new deal awaiting all Americans as a result of the privations of the war, leveling creeds and classes so that they could work sympathetically and democratically together for the common good. The speaker waxed eloquent and wound up in a blazing climax of prophetic descriptions of the opportunities and advantages of this new democracy.

Of course our doctor was affected; he was filled with the deep emotion of gratitude and appreciation. After all of the long years of waiting at last we would receive the recognition and privileges which ALL American citizens were supposed to enjoy. He walked up and extended his hand to the speaker and expressed these sentiments. The speaker, however, appeared non-plussed, embarrassed and turned red, then finally stammered, "But, my dear Sir, I meant ALL White Americans."

We have heard this word "all" many times before and we know how evasive, how flexible, how unsatisfactory it can be when drawn into a controversy on questions of citizenship rights. If a bill is drawn in which the word "all" is meant as a real safeguard against discrimination, why not change the wording and specifically include direct stipulations regarding race, creed and color. There should be no objection to doing this if we really mean it. Why not call a spade a spade and say just what we mean if we mean what we say?

Any plan acceptable to us should contain these explicit safeguards which will not be susceptible to elastic misinterpretation. We should be assured an equitable participation in health programs in tax supported institutions and in distribution of services specified under such Act, provided competency is the essence of the contract. The people of the several States, regardless of race, creed or class, should be assured that they will receive the benefits to which they are entitled; that they will have equitable access to facilities established on the basis of need, and that no State shall be entitled to government subsidy which violates any of these principles.

This plan should also assure the preservation of the doctor-patient relationship, insofar as may be practicable. It should guard private medical practice against the domination of public

agencies; it should preserve the pride and liberty of the self-supporting American citizen, whether rich or poor, protecting his right to choose his treatment according to his ability to pay and in consonance with the dictates of his conscience, whether he be Christian Scientist or any other kind of faith, as long as it does not endanger the health of those around him.

It should be a carefully coordinated national health program, made irresistible because of excellence, meriting the voluntary support of the professional any lay groups, with no compulsory mandates that will endanger their fundamental liberties. Some have scornfully derided the preservation of independent rugged individualism as implied in our Constitution and they have derisively called it, "rugged individualism." They lay much stress upon the superior advantages of a full stomach, even under regimentation, as compared to liberty and the choice of hunger. They apparently believe that it is better to give up liberty for bread than bread for liberty, they advocate trading security of rights for security of jobs. Hitler believes this also, so does Mussolini, but Patrick Henry didn't believe it, neither did Crispus Attucks, nor Frederick Douglass, nor Lloyd Garrison, nor John Brown, nor Sojourner Truth, nor Isaac Lovejoy, nor any other champion of Liberty worthy of the favors she confers. How true the words of the poet who says:

"Freedom hath a thousand charms to show
That slaves, howe'er contented,
will never know."

Prepare a "modernized health program" such as this without capitulating either to socialization of medicine as exemplified in Europe, or catering to domestic forces of ultra conservatism that function primarily to obstruct progress; incorporate in the plan effective safeguards against discrimination explicitly worded against evasion, and there need be no worry about the attitude of our group toward it. We will support it to the last man because no thinking American Negro has ever opposed beneficial measures designed to serve the best interests of all citizens and protect the liberties of each.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
August 29, 1939

Not Only Negroes

"There is no doubt," says the Journal of the American Medical Association, "that the life expectancy of the white population of Continental United States is as long or longer than that of any country in the world, although that of Negroes is disturbingly out of proportion."

And not only Negroes should be disturbed by this fact. Indeed, the fact which the Negro group shows probably applies to thousands of white men also. Since the American Negroes have been living in this land for approximately as long as any white men and longer than a great many white groups, it would seem to be extremely doubtful that any special racial weakness due to climate or the like cut the life expectancy of the Negroes.

The probability is that the group which is listed as Negro is almost exclusively a poverty group. There are few rich Negroes who pull the black average up. And there is no more fatal disease in any group than poverty which carries with it malnutrition, poor housing and lack of medical care. It is probably not merely the Negroes whose life expectancy is short on this continent. All the poor probably have a shorter life expectancy than the groups which are well-fed and well-cared for.

Poverty is a fatal disease. The shorter life expectancy of the Negroes, who appear in reports not as poor men but black men though they are generally both, points a problem at the bottom of the American social order which deserves the serious thinking of laymen and doctors. If all men are not created equal all who start physically equal should have at least an equal chance for long life.

RURAL FOLK TO BE GIVEN TREATMENT

381 Hospitals In U. S. And Canada Approved For Special Work

10-16-39
BY HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE

PHILADELPHIA —(P)—Plans to train 500 new American surgeons each year, to give the average income man the highly skilled surgery which has belonged largely to the rich and the indigent, were announced by the American College of Surgeons today. The plan is a three-year system of super-training in surgery which it is hoped will ultimately raise the crop of completely trained new surgeons yearly to 600 or more and spread them into the rural districts instead of having only enough to concentrate in the cities.

381 Hospitals Approved
The college announced the names of 381 hospitals, including five in Canada, which have been approved for this kind of training. The move sets up an official medical standard in surgery, to replace voluntary training methods of the past which produced many surgical supermen but at the same time others who were not fully trained. Three years' study of surgical training problems preceded today's selection of the 381 institutions. This list is not fixed and it is expected to grow as the idea of better-trained surgeons spreads.

One new principle of the training will be to broaden the surgical knowledge of men who specialize in restricted fields of surgery.

The approved training hospitals include 153 government institutions, 188 community hospitals and 23 church hospitals. Report of the plan was made by Harold Earnheart, M. D., assistant director of the American College of Surgeons.

The college also today announced its approval of 2,720 hospitals, an all-time high. This approval means that these hospitals have the best and most complete equipment available, fully-rounded medical staffs and unimpeachable records of putting the patient's welfare first.

This approved list is 56 over last year. It includes 224 hospitals in Canada, four in China, three in Cuba, one in France (the American Hospital in Paris), two in Newfoundland, two in the Republic of Panama and two in Uruguay.

The highest percentage of approvals went to U. S. government hospitals. The college approved 159 of these, all except six of those examined.

6,166 In United States
The total number of hospitals in the United States was given last

year by the American Medical Association as 6,166. Many of these, however, are too small to qualify for the "approved" list.

An example of the college's close scrutiny of hospitals was a statement that in some institutions the number of Caesarian operations is too large and that the reason apparently is a liking for this type of delivery by one or more members of the staff.

JOHNS HOPKINS PROFESSOR SAYS SYPHILIS EXAM FOR DOMESTICS NOT NECESSARY

Another Link in Chain of Prejudice Broken
In Statement of Dr. Joseph
E. Moore

NEW YORK.—The compulsory examination of domestics, cooks, waiters, barbers and beauticians to determine whether they have syphilis, is wholly unjustified, because "ninety-nine and nine-tenths per cent of all infections with syphilis are acquired by means of one or another form of sexual contact and by this means only."

This was the revealing statement by Dr. Joseph E. Moore, of Baltimore's Johns Hopkins University, in a speech before the New England Post Graduate Assembly of Harvard, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Tuesday, October 31.

Acclaiming the statement of the Hopkins Medical professor as a scientific truth which cracks another link in the chain of prejudice built up against Negro citizens in this country, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People urged the United States Health Department to include this type of sane investigation in its program on the treatment of the disease.

"Many employers and housewives have taken advantage of the educational campaign to relieve Americans of this disease, to exercise their prejudice against Negroes," the statement said. They have thereby thrown thousands of Negroes out of work. False claims and plain ignorance on the part of otherwise intelligent citizens plus the prejudice of many research scholars in the field of medicine has forced many Negroes, who comprise the largest percentage of workers in the domestic field, to submit to compulsory syphilis treatments.

"A great deal of this distorted handling of the program of syphilis eradication in this country has been aimed at these citizens purely on the false assumption that Negroes are more susceptible to syphilis than whites.

"Dr. Moore's clarifying statement before the New England Post Graduate Assembly of Harvard, should

do a great deal to stimulate an honest and intelligent campaign against the spread of this disease, which certainly is not a respecter of any race, color or creed."

Plan Night Syphilis Clinic

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2. (ANP)—Plans for opening a night clinic for the treatment of syphilis under the direction of the health department and Howard university's medical school, were announced last week at the November meeting of the District Social Hygiene society.

The new clinic would be located in Howard university for the benefit of workers in the lower-income groups who cannot attend daily clinics without loss of time from work. In addition to serving the public, it was said, the project will increase the clinical experience of colored physicians.

A Health Program

Out of the controversy that has been carried on in this country in the last few years on the subject of how best to promote public health and provide adequate treatment for all the sick there will come definite progress in this direction.

There certainly have been some extreme proposals by advocates of what is vaguely called state medicine and there just as certainly have been some extreme conservatism among the physicians and others opposing what they regard as unwisdom governmental action in this field. Out of this conflict a moderate and yet progressive program eventually will be developed.

The trustees of the American Medical Association last week broadened

the discussion by submitting an alternative program to the Wagner health bill now pending in Congress. This is the first document of this kind the association has issued. It reiterates opposition to compulsory sick-ness insurance and "state medicine" as tending in the direction of totalitarianism, but makes certain proposals that surely would once have been regarded as pretty advanced, if not radical, in the quarters from which they now emanate.

Establishment of a federal agency to coordinate all health functions of the national government, exclusive of those of the army and navy, is recommended by the A. M. A. trustees.

Allotment of federal funds to states, on proof of need, not only for the prevention of disease and promotion of health, but also for the care of the sick, is advocated. But, the trustees emphasize, activities of this kind should be regarded as "primarily a local responsibility."

Extension of preventive medical services and of care for the indigent is recommended, with local determination of needs and local control of administration.

The trustees call for the utmost utilization of qualified medical and hospital facilities already established; "the continued development of the private practice of medicine" and the "expansion of public health and medical services consistent with the American system of democracy."

This whole discussion now appears to be emerging to a considerable extent from the exchange of broad and vague labels and charges and getting down to specific points of difference. If that temper continues to grow, a large measure of agreement and progress may be expected.

When has there not been "state medicine" in the sense of government participation in health programs? And have not governmental activities of that kind lately grown, just as they have in other fields?

On the other hand, Americans generally do not want to turn over the prevention and treatment of disease entirely to government. They can appreciate the dangers of bureaucracy and impersonal mass methods in extreme governmental programs.

But the American people do want adequate medical care made available to all who need it. That is the basic agreement. And such a still distant

It is probable that Mr. Houston will play an important part in the work of the new committee. Organization of the committee is the outgrowth of the work of Dr. Louis T. Wright, of New York, chairman of the N.A.A.C.P. board of directors, who testified before the Senate sub-committee which held hearings on the Wagner health bill last May.

CT TO SECURE SHARE OF U. S. HEALTH FUNDS

A.A.C.P. Eyes Pending
Federal Legislation
On Program

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Formation of a coordinating committee comprising representatives of national organizations, to support the fight to secure equitable distribution of federal money in proposed health

legislation sponsored by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, which is to come before Congress next month, was voted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's committee on administration at a meeting held here Saturday, Nov. 25. According to a letter sent out to more than 50 organizations throughout the country, the committee will function similarly to a National Coordinating committee formed in 1938, which succeeded in securing the inclusion of safeguards in the just-arrison-Thomas-Larrabee Federal Education bill to insure equitable distribution of federal money for education in those states where separate schools for Negroes are required by law.

Charles H. Houston, member of the N.A.A.C.P.'s national legal committee, who testified at the hearings on the federal education bill before the Senate committee on education and labor last March, was present at the meeting.

At that time Dr. Wright set forth the association's proposed amendment to the bill which calls for a federal appropriation of \$80,000,000 the first year and larger sums hereafter.

The amendment calls for: "A just and equitable apportionment or distribution of the several funds, provided under this act, for the benefit of the minority racial group in a state which maintains separate health facilities for such minority and racial groups not less than the proportionate need that each minority racial group in such states bears to the needs of the total population of that state."

The amendment would affect the operation of the bill in each of its four sections, which include: grants to states for maternal and child health, public health work and investigations, hospitals and health centers, and medical care for illness, and insurance against loss of wages during periods of temporary illness.

In its report on the establishment of a national health program, the Senate committee affirmed the association's position. The N.A.A.C.P. letter sent out to national organizations points out that while the Senate committee's report represents a step in the right direction "such recommendations are not self-enacting and it is not sufficient merely to have this principle of protection of minority rights recognized by the committee, gratifying though it is. This principle must be written into the bill itself, which means that the work has just begun."

Contributions of Racial Medical Group Cited "Constant Struggle Against Odds"

By RUSSELL F. MINTON, M. D.

The Negro in medicine adequately fits in with his other many contributions toward our great American history. Despite slavery, war, and caste, and despite our present so-called "Negro problem," the American Negro is and has been a distinct asset to this country and has brought a contribution without which America could not have been; contrary to the popular belief of the average white man would like to foster, that the Negro is a representative of a sub-human species fitted only for subordination.

He came with the first explorers and helped in exploration. His labor was from the first the foundation of the American prosperity and the cause of the rapid growth of this country as we now know it. The defense of the land has depended upon Negro soldiers from the time of the Colonial wars down to the struggle of the World war. We cannot overlook his contribution in literature, in music, and in folk-lore; and his peculiar spiritual role which has been a sort of living example for faith, loyalty, hope and tolerance.

STRUGGLE AGAINST ODDS

In medicine, as in any other work, he has had a constant struggle against odds since the 18th century when the first Negro physician—Dr. Thomas Derham—was looked upon more as a curiosity than a scientist.

The death rate of the Negro from preventable diseases is unnecessarily high and the prevention of this is the problem of the Negro physician. For many years this greater prevalence of illness and death was attributed to racial characteristics, but the work of unprejudiced scientists has shown most of these theories of racial susceptibility to be fallacious. More and more are we realizing that the unfavorable health situation among Negroes is rooted in the adverse economic condition from which he suffers.

The great vision of the colored man was, of course, at first the vision of the few, as visions always are, but it was there and it grew continuously from wish to active determination.

By 1910—one Negro out of every 146 was engaged in some professional pursuit. The proportion of ministers among Negroes exceeded that among the whites, while the professional men were still far below the proper ratio of population, a decided increase in this direction has been noted during the past generation.

Ten years ago we had 29,500 teachers, 5,500 musicians, 3,000 physicians and surgeons, 500 dentists, and 700 lawyers. This in itself proved the ability of the Negro to meet the test of competition.

These 3,000 well-trained Negro physicians supplemented the ministers of the gospel and preached health. And as a result of their persistent struggles against ignorance, poverty, negligence and superstition, the mortality rate among Negroes has decreased, much improvement has been noted in their physique and health, and the national bodies promoting health were forced to pay more attention to the problems of Negroes and to realize that disease germs and bacteria know no color line.

NEGRO HOSPITALIZATION

Another vitally important contributory factor responsible for the low health problem among Negroes, in spite of the work being done by the Negro physician, is that of hospitalization of Negro patients and opportunities for medical education and hospital experience for Negro doctors and nurses.

Out of 6,000 registered hospitals in the United States, there are only 74 colored registered hospitals where the colored physician and nurse can obtain training. Pennsylvania has 359 hospitals and only two are colored, and both in Philadelphia.

I wonder sometimes if the Negro public, which has a tendency to crowd all the hospitals except his own, realize that in over 97 per cent of the 6000 hospitals of this country, he can only enter these institutions as a patient and in the majority of cases for experimental purposes and for the training of the white physician. The colored doctor and the colored nurse, in most cases equally trained, cannot enter these hospitals even to treat his own patients.

In pathology there is Dr. Julian Lewis who is doing special research work for the University of Chicago and teaches in that school.

But the inherent fortitude of the Negro in medicine has not only opened the eyes of the white scientific world and made them see beyond the color line, but he is coming more into his own among his own people who really have been his biggest handicap.

The Negro himself used to look upon the Negro physician with more skepticism, apprehension and fear than did the whites, but now as the Negro doctor is more and more measured by the rule of merit he is becoming more and more accepted by his own people, which is a good thing and an encouraging stimulus to the future generations.

NEED PRESSING IN SOUTH

Over three-fourths of the Negro physicians have graduated from the two Negro Medical Schools, Howard University and Meharry Medical College and most of them are distributed throughout the North, while the need for them is pressing in the South. In Mississippi, for example, there is only one doctor for 14,000 population; 1 to 8,000 in Alabama; 1 to 7,000 in Louisiana, and 1 to 5,500 in Georgia. In Chicago with a Negro population of 250,000 there are 350 doctors and in Philadelphia with a population of 200,000 there are 250 doctors. There are about 1,700 dentists in the country and over half are distributed in Chicago, Philadelphia and Washington.

MEDICAL PIONEERS

Now to mention some of our outstanding pioneers in medical work, we have in surgery Dr. Daniel Williams, of Chicago, who was the first man, white or colored, to successfully perform an operation upon the human heart.

Dr. Peter Murray, of New York, who has distinguished himself in the field of Gynecology or diseases of women and general surgery and was the first Negro to be admitted to the American College of Gynecologists.

Dr. Eugene Dailey, of Chicago, won distinction in goiter treatment. In pathology there is Dr. Julian Lewis who is doing special research work for the University of Chicago and teaches in that school.

Dr. Theodore Lawless, of Chicago,

has contributed much to the treatment of diseases of the skin and is an assistant professor at Northwestern University.

Dr. S. C. Fuller, of Boston, is associate professor of diseases of the nervous system at Boston University.

In embryology and biology we have Dr. Ernest Just of Washington, D. C. Dr. Hinton is outstanding in the field of syphilology and is chief bacteriologist at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

His test for syphilis is the accepted test for the entire State of Massachusetts and is being used in many other states at the present time. This is by no means a complete list, but it shows that where there is a desire to get ahead, laws, rules, prejudice and opposition cannot curb the acquisition of knowledge and achievement.

Many white medical schools today refuse to accept Negroes in their courses, though a few years ago we did have a few graduates of the best white schools in the country. Dr. N. F. Mossell, the founder of Douglass Hospital in Philadelphia, was the first colored physician to graduate from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1882. Dr. Thomas Imes was the first one to graduate from Hahnemann Medical College, in 1884, and was one of the founders of Mercy Hospital in 1907, along with Dr. Henry Minton who was the first colored pharmacist in Philadelphia before studying medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, graduating in 1906. The late Dr. Tunnell was the last Negro physician to graduate from Jefferson and that was in 1913. Records show only a few colored physicians coming out of the white medical schools today.

In 1890 there were 999 Negro doctors in the United States; in 1900 1,734; in 1910 3,077; in 1920 3,495; in 1930 4,000. Today we have over 400 physicians in Pennsylvania alone—four on the Main Line.

In 1910 we had 2,433 trained nurses, in 1920, 3,341; in 1930, 5,000.

We have only 21 hospitals using colored internes out of 6000.

The Negro doctor has worked

hard and studied hard, he has received knocks and criticisms on all sides, but he is slowly being rewarded by the increasing confidence of his own people.

White Author Condemned for Linking Certain Diseases To Race Maids—"Whites Have Same Diseases," He Asserts In Pointed Letter.

YORK, Pa., May 4—In line with medical and social work groups throughout the country, Dr. George W. Bowles, president of the National Medical Association, took strong exception last Friday to a damaging statement against

Negro domestic workers by Dr. William M. Champion, editor of Medical Information for Social Workers.

Dr. Bowles' position and that of many organized Negro groups was made public in the following letter: "Dear Dr. Champion:

"As president of the National Medical Association, I wish to express the resentment of our organized group to a recent article in one of your publications in which you attempt to stigmatize the whole racial group with which we are identified in the following article, on page 136, of Medical Information for Social Workers. This article purporting to enlighten the public as to the incidence and the cause of gonorrhea in little children, quote: 'The infection is most commonly received from toilet seats, soiled by infected members of the household, such as colored maids.'

TERRIFIC DAMAGE DONE

"It is this kind of propaganda that is not merely unwarranted and unjust but is capable of doing a terrific amount of damage to any proposed program of the education of the public as to the true nature and cause of venereal diseases. It might interest you to know that several years ago when Surgeon-General Parran gave his challenge to the doctors of this country to take up the fight against syphilis and gonorrhea, it was our Organized Group, in the city of Philadelphia, who first accepted that challenge and forthwith appointed a Commission on Syphilis Eradication, which is headed by Dr. D. W. Byrd, Norfolk, Va.

"The Surgeon-General was so pleased with the co-operation that the Negro doctors in this country are giving him in the projection of his program for the Eradication of Syphilis and Gonorrhea, that in his book, 'Shadow in the Land,' he has referred to our contribution in a most glowing tribute. I cite this fact to emphasize that our National Medical Association is perfectly in sympathy with any program that is designated to educate the public as to the seriousness of venereal diseases. However, we are most emphatic in our resentment against any implications in any periodical from any social worker or any other source that would try to create the impression that gonorrhea is peculiar to Negroes and, as you have made it, to colored maids.

ALL MAIDS GUILTY

"You could have very consistently said maids and omitted colored, because in my personal experience, over a period of 32 years, my dear doctor, I have found that the maids among your own racial group are not immune to either gonorrhea or syphilis. This type of propaganda is ill-becoming any fair-minded editor or publisher in the face of the research and statistics which fully prove that both the germs of gonorrhea and syphilis have no particular affinity or antipathy for one race as against another.

"It might interest you to know that the surgeon-general has said in his book, 'Shadow on the Land,' quote: 'The white man gave the Negro Syphilis and Tuberculosis.' I don't wish to feel that you are purposefully attempting to prejudice the minds of white employers

against colored maids, but unless you are willing to so advise the executive board through me that you have no such intent, it will become our responsibility to bring to the attention of the United States Public Health Service the resentment of thirteen million Negroes to this type of propaganda.

Awaiting reply, I am,

Yours most respectfully,

GEORGE W. BOWLES, M.D.

President of National

Medical Association.

Too Much Haste

Dr. John W. Thompson of Harvard University told the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Richmond last week that, both physical and mental work appear to be wearing down the nerves and reflexes of human beings who work too hard in any activity, emphasizing that "fatigue of the mind and nerve cells" is apparently "one of the major causes of mental illness, which keeps about one out of every ten persons in the country under medical and institutional care."

One does not necessarily need the support of science to recognize that Americans are becoming a race of unhealthy workers under the hypnotic spell of the fast tempo of civilization which makes their daily routine one of haste and confusion.

The rapidity with which the social order changeth in American life; the speed with which tunnels and bridges span rivers and bays; gigantic machines are perfected with mathematical efficiency, skyscrapers and highways and new homesteads erected; and the short time in which industrial and manufacturing plants are rehabilitated to meet the demands of our social economy; leave behind mental and physical wrecks who invariably seek repair in medical institutions while their creations are often made insignificant by Nature's laws.

It is debatable whether the toll we pay in physical and mental disabilities for modern progress compensates fully for the martyrdom. If half the history of the progress and achievements of mankind since the days of Rome and Carthage and Montezuma is true, then the technicians, statesmen and workers of these ages were wiser than those of this generation—they mixed business with pleasure and mastered the arts and sciences while building civilizations; and, in spite of limited knowledge of medical skills, lived longer and enjoyed the beautiful and the spiritual things more than we seem to be doing.

High Maternal Mortality In The Southern States

For many years the United States had a relatively high rate of maternal mortality. Proportionately more mothers died in childbirth in this country than in most of the other civilized nations of the world. It was a blot on our health record.

Now, however, according to a statistical study published in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, the maternal mortality rate in the United States has been reduced by "decided and accelerated strides."

Dr. Scott C. Runnels, of Cleveland, who made the study, reports that between 1929 and 1937 there was a 30 per cent drop in the maternal mortality rate—from 7.0 deaths per 1,000 in 1929 to 4.89 in 1937. This is obviously a great improvement. This gain, Dr. Runnels says, refutes what he terms "unjustly severe criticism of some of the American practice of obstetrics."

In 1929, the United States stood third from the bottom in the list of countries reporting to the International Health Office on maternal mortality. Today child-bearing is many times safer than it was in 1929, Dr. Runnels asserts. He makes reference to the oft-quoted statement that 22,000 women die in childbirth each year in this country, and says that the fact is that only 10,789 deaths were due to this cause in 1937. It is probable that the statement about 22,000 deaths annually has persisted from the record of one year some time back. If there was a year when there were that many deaths of mothers in childbirth, it is very gratifying to know that this figure has been reduced by more than half.

Dr. Runnels, however, while making some defense of American obstetrical practices and commending the gain that has been made in recent years, says that there is still much room for improvement.

"If obstetric conditions were as favorable over the entire United States," he says, "as are those existing today in a quarter of the country, there would be an annual saving of 2,500 lives."

In other words, at least 2,500 mothers are being needlessly lost each year in childbirth now. This is a shameful and tragic thing. For, with the knowledge of pre-natal care that is available, and with the medical facilities and services that can be had almost everywhere, there is no reason why the loss of life in childbirth should not be reduced much further.

This situation should be particularly taken to heart in the Southern states, for the South

has the highest maternal mortality rate of any section of the country.

Dr. Runnels' statistics indicate that Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New Jersey and Maine lead the states with less than four maternal deaths per 1,000, and that the highest death rate is more than six per 1,000, in the Southern states. The South also has the smallest percentage of women delivered by physicians. Obviously, this fact accounts largely for the relatively high maternal mortality rate in the South.

Recently this subject, as it relates to Alabama, was touched on in an article by Miss Ella Perryman, of Heflin, Ala., appearing on this page, in which she called for better hospital facilities for the indigent sick, especially in the rural sections, including expectant mothers. Miss Perryman's article has attracted much attention over the state. It is a subject which deserves attention, for on the score of maternal mortality alone there is a real need for remedial measures in Alabama.

What this state's maternal mortality rate is *The News* does not know, but it is probably no better than the average for other Southern states, and the South, as we see, has the highest rate in the country.

THE NATION'S NO. 1 HEALTH PROBLEM

In his informative address this week before the Montgomery Lecture Course, Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general of the United States, said that the South "presents the nation's No. 1 health problem." But he added that the South, more than any other region, seems aware of its health problem and determined to fight it.

The report to the President on the Economic Conditions of the South, published last summer, made clear that the poor health of the South went hand in hand with its poor economic condition. "Where family incomes are economically low," the report said, "the sickness and death rates are usually high. Wage differentials become in fact differentials in health and life; poor health, in turn, affects wages."

Alabama, fortunately, has been able to overcome, in a large measure, its economic handicap, and its public health service, which Dr. Parran commended, has achieved remarkable results in many fields. Its work has attracted world-wide notice. The death rate and infant mortality rate, for example, are not so high in Alabama as they are in most other Southern States. Still our health standing is below that of practically all non-Southern States.

Perhaps the most startling fact about Southern health conditions is the important role that malnutrition plays. Pellagra, euphemistically called a disease of malnutrition but which is in reality a disease of slow starvation, is higher in the South than anywhere else, and usually prevalent in rural areas.

"From 50 to 90 per cent of Southern children in large areas," writes Dr. Howard Odum in "The Southern Regions of the United States," receive inadequate diets for any normal health standard; perhaps more than 50 per cent of all children examined show carious teeth."

Pellagra, which is chiefly found in rural areas, is also found in the cities of the South, though in less aggravated forms. It has been found, for example, that even in Southern cities 60 to 88 per cent of the families of low income are spending for food "less than enough to purchase an adequate diet."

Malaria is another disease that is largely regional, affecting annually more than 2,000,000 persons and reducing the industrial output of the South by one-third. One striking example of the effect of malaria on industry was found by the public health service in studies among employees of

North Carolina cotton mill.

"Previous to the attempts to control malaria," the report to the President says, "the records of the mill one month showed 66 looms were idle as a result of ill-health. After completion of (malaria) control work, no looms were idle for that reason. Before control work, 238,046 pounds of cloth were manufactured in one month. After completion of the work production rose to 316,804 pounds in one month—an increase of 33 per cent."

If income can be increased by that much in one locality how much indeed could the income of the whole region be increased by the raising of the general health standards? An investment in the health of the community is one of the surest ways to improve the economic standards.

In most Southern States there are less than 10 physicians per 10,000 population. Many States have 16 or more physicians per 10,000 population, and even so there are not enough.

In all the Southern States, with the exception of Virginia, there are less than 6 hospital beds per 1,000 population. There are considerably more beds per 1,000 population in nearly all non-Southern States.

The death and infant mortality rates among Southern whites is higher than among the whole population of any other region. Death and infant mortality rates among Negroes in the South is even higher.

In tackling our health problem we cannot differentiate, however, between white and blacks. If the Negro community suffers from poor health standards it is a constant menace to the white community, especially where a large number of colored servants are employed in the white homes. Dr. Parran made the point, in answer to a question after his lecture, that he favored health examinations for servants, but that he was equally in favor of examinations of employers so that the servant might be protected!

Besides being deficient in the number of doctors and hospitals the South is deficient also in clinics and health workers. A report of a life insurance company shows that more people in the South than anywhere else die without medical attention. The same report shows the death rate in nine Southern States recently rose 7.3 per cent, while in no other region had the death rate risen above 4.8 per cent, and in some sections it had declined.

A region that is economically as poor as the South cannot afford the tremendous burden of ill-health.

Baker Replies To Parran On South's Health

Grants It Is Problem But Points To Rapid Improvement

Although agreeing with Surgeon General Thomas Parran that the South probably constituted "the nation's No. 1 health problem," Dr. J. N. Baker, State health officer, said yesterday the portion of the South comprising the State of Alabama was advancing so rapidly in health matters that "the time is almost here when instead of apologizing for health conditions in their State, Alabamians will proudly boast of them."

Dr. Parran referred to Dixie Health conditions in his address here last Tuesday. "Our health problems are by no means entirely solved," Dr. Baker said, "and that is particularly true of the diseases resulting in many cases, from unsatisfactory economic conditions. Far away though the goal of perfection still is, however, this state at least is making real headway in the right direction."

The Alabama health officer's statement follows: "Although it is true that environmental diseases like malaria, pellagra, and hookworm play an important part in the health of the region, it is equally true that the people of Alabama and the South generally are also dying in large numbers from diseases which constitute the leading killers the country over and are not even mentioned in the report on health conditions in the South prepared by the national emergency council.

"Indeed, of the seven forms of illness that head the list of killers in Alabama, only one, tuberculosis, receives even as much as a passing comment in that report. One may assume that the council's failure to refer to the other six—influenza, cancer, cerebral hemorrhage, heart disease, pneumonia and nephritis—was not due to oversight. It was due merely to the fact that these six diseases are in no sense the product of the South's—or Alabama's poverty, its low per capita income, its poor housing, and the other evidences of its general economic status. It is therefore evident that, insofar as mortality figures reflect a section's health, Alabama, and presumably the South generally, are not as badly off as they are often pictured.

"It is gratifying to those of us upon

whom the people of Alabama have placed responsibility for the public health that notable and most encouraging progress has been made within the past two or three decades in the conquest of those diseases which the national emergency council and other groups have characterized as particularly serious brakes to progress and prosperity in the South.

"Although it is true that mortality rates usually do not tell the complete story of the prevalence or seriousness of a particular disease, decreasing mortality cannot fail to mean that these diseases are incapacitating and disabling fewer men, women and children than they did in past decades. "Alabamians generally will be pleased to learn, therefore, that, between 1915 and 1937, Alabama's death rate for pellagra decreased from 49.5 to 10.8 per 100,000 population, or about 78 per cent, that for typhoid from 29.9 to 1.8 per 100,000 population, or 94 per cent, that for tuberculosis (all forms) from 112 to 62 per 100,000 population, or nearly 45 per cent, and that for malaria from 22.2 to 7.6 per 100,000 population, or nearly 66 per cent."

"Mortality figures are practically meaningless in the matter of hookworm, as only seven hookworm deaths were reported in 1937 in the entire State, just one more than were killed in street car accidents. However, a recent State-wide intestinal parasite survey conducted by the Alabama State Department of Health—incidentally the only one ever conducted in the United States or elsewhere—showed that only 15.3 per cent of the 253,630 persons examined were found to be infested, as compared with an infestation rate of 53.6 per cent shown in a 36-county survey conducted in 1911-14 by the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission.

"In spite of an increase of more than half a million in the State's population between 1915 and 1937, 2,548 fewer people died from tuberculosis, malaria, pellagra, diphtheria and typhoid in the latter year than in the former."

TB Association in Annual Essay Contest

NEW YORK, (ANP)—The National Tuberculosis Association has announced that it will conduct again this year, in a nationwide essay contest for colored high school and college students on the subject of the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, in which more than 100,000 papers were submitted last year by students in twenty-one States.

Prizes totaling more than \$100 will be distributed by the association to successful candidates in each group in the final contest. In addition, State and local TB associations will in many instances offer separate awards to students within their jurisdictions, whose papers are submitted to the national committee on awards.

NTA Announces Annual U.S. Essay Contest

NEW YORK—(SNS)—The National Tuberculosis Association announced today that it will conduct again this year a nation-wide essay contest for Negro college and high school students on the subject of prevention and cure of tuberculosis. Last year more than 100,000 papers were submitted.

Prizes totaling more than \$100 will be distributed by the National Association to successful candidates in each group in the final contest. State and local tuberculosis organizations will offer separate awards in many instances to those students within their jurisdiction whose papers are submitted to the National committee on award. Each winner in the final contest will also receive a medal.

The essays are limited to 3,000 words. There is a choice of two subjects for the college group: "Tuberculosis in My Community—What Has Been Done and What More Could Be Done to Reduce It?" and "How Can I in My Future Profession Help to Control Tuberculosis?"

For the high school students a problem involving a tuberculous person and his family is presented. The students are asked to outline their handling of the situation, emphasizing the necessity of carrying out the physician's instructions for the patient and for the protection of other members of the family. "What A Family Should Know About Tuberculosis" is offered as an alternative subject.

Sylvester, Ga., Local
March 2, 1939

COLORED PEOPLE OF SOUTH FOUND TO BE HEALTHIER

The highest death rates in the country occur among negro groups in northern cities and not among similar groups in the south, Surgeon General Thomas Parran told the house appropriations committee at hearings on the Treasury Department's annual supply bill, it was revealed.

Dr. Parran found that on the average, the life expectancy of the negro is 10 years less than that of the white.

"There are several reasons for this," Dr. Parran told the committee. "The excess of tuberculosis, syphilis; in general, a lower economic status of the negro; his greater susceptibility to respiratory and other diseases, especially in northern states. "In New York city, the general death rate is less than 50 per 100,000 population, but in that rate of 50 is obscured a rate of 400 among the negro population of Harlem. This is eight times the white rate. And while, in general, throughout the country the death rates are going down, among the negroes in the northern cities the death rates have not declined during the past decade. If anything, they have increased."

Winnsboro, S. C. News & Herald
March 2, 1939

"No Defense For Any Of Us"

A scientific fight is being waged against tuberculosis, the great killer, in Fairfield County. Last week a clinic was held. This week school children will be given the tuberculin test. On Tuesday, speaking before a group of Winnsboro men, Dr. J. Nelson Frierson, dean of the South Carolina Law School and an official of the Richland County T. B. Association, pointed out the importance of preventing the Great White Plague.

In view of the high mortality among negroes from this disease, we think it worthwhile to quote a paragraph written in Survey Graphic by Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the United States, and emphasized in the address of Dean Frierson:

"On the campus of Tuskegee Institute, famed school for Negroes in central Alabama, stands a beautiful and dignified memorial to its founder, Booker T. Washington. On one side of the memorial are carved his words to his own people: 'There is no defense or security for any of us except in the highest intelligence and development of us all.' I know this to be true in public health, particularly as regards tuberculosis and syphilis from which the underprivileged, both Negro and white,

perish miserably and needlessly. There is no defense for any of us, no strata of society so remote or so protected as to be safe from this deep reservoir of death."

Incidentally, Dr. Parran points out that both syphilis and tuberculosis were originally the white man's disease. But neither one is a respecter of persons.

DOCTOR IN PLEA ON COOPERATION

Alabama Health Chief

Urges Battle For Protection

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 10—(AP)—A plea for closer cooperation of the medical profession and public health agencies, to provide the greatest possible protection against preventable disease and premature death, was voiced Wednesday by Dr. J. N. Baker, Alabama health officer, in an address before the seventy-third annual meeting of the Texas State Medical Association.

Earlier, in speaking before the association's public health section Dr. Baker said the family doctor must continue to be regarded as the most important factor in society's defense against disease.

The Alabamian paid a tribute of the part played by the organized medical profession in launching and continued operation of a public health program in his own state and urged physicians assume leadership in public health activities in other states.

After describing the steps leading to action of the Alabama Legislature in placing all public health agencies under the control of the organized medical profession, the speaker turned to a discussion of such a system of public health administration.

"The most important, likely, is the removal of the administration of health affairs from the general political atmosphere," he asserted. "Continuity of planning, continuity of long-range, sound programs for health protection, cannot be preserved in the presence of a never-ending change at the top. Loyalty to an organization and to its chief, a keen interest and devotion to duty on the part of each individual to his particular task, essentials so necessary for the smooth and efficient functioning of any health service, cannot thrive where security of tenure is being perpetually threatened."

STILL TOO HIGH

ACCORDING TO A Health Department survey, less than one per cent of New York City's population is infected with syphilis. These conclusions were drawn from an analysis of Wasserman blood tests made on applicants for marriage licenses between the period of July 1 and December 31, 1938.

The report showed that of the 58,903 individuals on whom blood tests were made, 559 or .95 per cent were positive, showing infection. On the grand total, 52,167 applicants were white and they showed .61 per cent infection. At total of 2,444 Negro applicants tested showed 9.82 per cent infected.

"All together," the report says, "it seems reasonable to conclude that the incidence of syphilitic infection in the entire population of New York City is not over 1 per cent. A quarter of century's continued anti-syphilitic work may well have brought this about."

Despite the small percentage of infection of the city's population as a whole, we are alarmed at the disproportionately large percentage of Negroes who are infected. With all the clinics and free services available there is no reason why syphilis should not be checked, treated and eventually eliminated.

The biggest value of the new marriage license law is the fact that it not only checks the spread of the disease but also starts the progeny of the couple off free from the dread disease. We should like to see periodic health examinations by all residents of this city. Such examinations would be of immeasurable benefit to all for it would start many on the road to treatments for ailments which they do not suspect they have.

Such periodic examinations would certainly check the spread of syphilis and other communicable diseases and would make for a healthier and happier city, community and home.

THE "BAD BLOOD" DOCTOR

THE CURRENT ISSUE of Collier's Magazine has an interesting article by Walter Davenport reporting an experiment in public health education in southeastern Georgia. Through the cooperation of county, state and federal health agencies, a portable clinic has been rigged on a "trailer", and travels through three counties examining the blood of Negroes of these counties for evidence of venereal disease. Mr. Davenport points out that Negroes never use the word "syphilis" or refer to venereal disease by any other term than as "bad blood."

The shrewd county health officer in charge of the campaign enlisted the support of ministers, educators and all kinds of leaders of the Negro race to secure the full cooperation of the Negro population, and the article reports that he is getting it.

Some results of the blood tests made thus far have been tabulated and shows that venereal disease runs as high as 35 percent among those so far examined, Mr. Davenport reports, and that many of those whose blood is tested are unaware that they have the disease.

As valuable as this campaign is, there is nevertheless a bit of propaganda in the article when, by inference, the writer makes it appear that the Negroes are responsible for the growth and spread of this disease. As bad as the findings tabulated are, we venture the opinion that a far worse situation would be found among the poor whites of that section if they could be induced to take the blood tests, such as Negroes are doing. Erskine Caldwell and other writers have pointed out in "Tobacco Road" and similar stories that the plight of the poor whites is as bad as that of any Negro, and they are victims of diseases in much the same way as their darker brothers.

The difference between Negroes and whites, it seems to us, is that the Negroes may be easily led or guided by outside influence, especially white, but that the poor whites or still fiercely independent and would consider it an infringement on their personal rights to have such a test imposed on them.

Bristol, Va., Herald-Courier
June 30, 1939

INTEREST IS LACKING IN
HEALTH OF NEGRO

RICHMOND, Va., June 29. (AP)—Dr. Louis T. Wright, New York physician and chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, scolded the American Medical Association tonight for what he said was lack of interest in the health of the negro.

Addressing the 13th annual conference of the N. A. A. C. P. Dr. Wright said "the American Medical Association has demonstrated as much interest in the health of the negro as Hitler has in the health of the Jew."

Dr. Wright coupled his denunciation of the A. M. A. with advocacy of the Wagner health bill, provided, he said, the bill was amended to guarantee no discriminations against negroes. The speaker charged the A. M. A. with discrimination against negro doctors, nurses and technicians and said he believed a public health program supervised by the federal government was the only way for a large majority of negroes to obtain adequate medical treatment.

DOCTORS PARLEY
BACKS HEALTH AND

James
Favor Compulsory
Health Ins. If
Fair And Equal

NEW YORK, (CNA)—The National Medical Association, representing 5,000 Negro physicians, was on record this week in favor of compulsory health insurance as proposed in the Wagner health bill. 8-25-39

But the physicians want assurance that they will be allowed equal participation in the program, said Dr. George W. Bowles, president, at the forty-fifth annual convention at Public School 68, 127th Street and Lenox Avenue, this city.

In the demand, the convention was heartily backed by New York City's Mayor LaGuardia, who scored jimcrowism and demanded equal opportunity for Negro physicians in a stirring welcome address to the convention.

Negro doctors, said LaGuardia, "should have equal opportunity with white doctors to serve their internships in any hospital in the land."

"Because," he added, "a microbe does not recognize any jimcrow law."

Scheduled in the program to make a few "remarks of welcome," Mayor LaGuardia in his brief talk drew constant and deafening applause for his defense of better living conditions for the Negro people as a means of improving conditions of health.

Delegates charged that they are barred from county medical societies in the South, and that they are thus barred automatically from membership in the American Medical Association—this, although they have the same education and passed the same examinations as their white colleagues.

Sharp opposition developed in the convention to the assumption of office by Dr. J. Leonidas Leach of Flint, Mich., president-elect of the organization. The demand for his removal was brought by a minority of the executive board of the NMA after

Dr. Olin West of the American Medical Association charged that Leach had pleaded guilty in 1928 to violation of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Following a bitter five-hour debate, Dr. Leach was vindicated by convention delegates.

Socialized Medicine

THE chief topic being discussed this week at the National Medical Association meet being held in New York is the Wagner Bill which provides for what is commonly termed "socialized medicine." Generally the NMA is against this bill, as is the AMA, but for a different reason. Negro doctors are of the opinion that they will be left out of any national federal medical program because of discrimination practiced by white medical units which, of course, will administer the medical part of such a program, especially in the South. Thus, in a section largely populated by Negroes, socialized medicine will take from the Negro doctor his dependence and hand it over to white doctors belonging to the privileged white county medical associations which do not admit Negro doctors as members.

As needful and as worthy as would be a program of socialized medicine, if it fails to guarantee Negro doctors full participation in its carrying out, it will prove a detriment to the Negro doctors and to the Negro race as a whole. In the South Negro doctors, for the most part, are not permitted to practice their profession upon white patients, or to have the use of the city hospitals where they may carry thier patients when in need of hospitalization. Whatever wealth Negro doctors have gained as such has come from Negro patients, and they are wholly dependent upon heir group for work as practitioners. Thus for this reason, they are against any change that would cut them out of this source of revenue.

Although we are of the belief that socialized medicine would benefit our people to a great extent, we are not in favor of it unless our own medical men be given the work of looking after our people under its auspices.

it would be unfair and unjust to the whole group to institute a medical program that would leave the Negro doctor out in the cold while white doctors reaped the harvest rightfully belonging to the Negro doctor. For this reason, we would insist that a program of socialized medicine must guarantee to us our own doctors before we will be satisfied with it, or before it will be truly a national health program

U. S. LIFE EXPECTANCY NOW 12 YEARS HIGHER

Report Shows Sharp Gain Since Turn of the Century

American babies born today are slated to live on the average about twelve years longer than those born at the turn of the century, according to figures released yesterday by statisticians of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. This expectation of life, while ranking high among nations, is still considerably lower than that of New Zealand, Australia and several European countries, it was pointed out. It has been achieved during a period in which the people of the United States have been getting healthier all the time, despite the World War, the devastating influenza outbreak of 1918-19 and the greatest economic depression in generation.

In 1901 the expectation of life at birth in this country was 49.24 years, the report said. By 1937 the life expectancy had advanced to 61.48 years, but even at that point it was still below, by four and three-quarters years, that of New Zealand, by two and three-quarters years below that of Australia, by two and two-thirds years below that of Norway, by three and one-third years below that of the Netherlands, by two years below that of Sweden and by one-half year below that of Denmark.

Considering only the white population of the country, the statisticians pointed out that, according to the mortality prevailing in 1901, almost half of the male babies born in that year would have died before reaching the age of 57. On the basis of health conditions in 1937, however, deaths of male infants born in that year should not approach the 50 per cent mark until the age of 67, an average gain of ten years. The corresponding ages for girl babies are 61 years and 72 years.

Mortality Rate For Negro Infants Greatly In Excess of That For Whites—Urban Areas Lead Country In Number of Deaths.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—(ANP)—Infant and maternal mortality among Negroes, as discussed by Elizabeth C. Tandy, D.Sc., consultant on statistics in the children's bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, shows a higher rate than the same causes of death among whites. In a summary published by the U. S. Public Health service, it is said that more than 250,000 Negro infants are born alive each year in the United States.

Almost two-thirds of these infants are born in the rural areas of the southern states, and more than one-half of all Negro live births have midwives in attendance. In the same rural areas, about four-fifths of the Negro births are attended by midwives. But in southern cities about three-fourths are attended by physicians. In northern cities, practically all are attended by physicians and almost two-thirds by physicians in hospitals.

About 22,000 Negro infants die each year in the United States. In every section of the country, the mortality rate for Negro infants is greatly in excess of that for white infants. And strange enough, the mortality rates are, on the whole, much higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

Says the report: "The high mortality of the present day points out the great need for development of widespread activities which will help to bring Negro mothers safely through childbirth and Negro infants safely through their first year of life. The wholehearted acceptance by the Negro people of the health facilities that have been made available for their use in the past gives great encouragement to workers who may be active in the development of future programs for safeguarding the health of the Negro mother and infant."

The cause of death among Negro infants, where the mortality rate during the first year of life is higher than at any other time, is due to natal and prenatal causes. Incidentally, more than half of those who die do so in the first month of life. Respiratory diseases are second in importance, gastrointestinal diseases third, epidemic and other communicable diseases fourth. The mortality rate from each of these causes is higher among Negro infants, also, than the same causes among white infants.

J.S. Health Service Wars on Gonorrhea

WASHINGTON

Launching its second offensive in its determined war on venereal diseases—this time against gonorrhea—the United States Public Health Service issued a new bulletin entitled, "Gonorrhea the Crippler."

Urging those noting any symptoms of the disease to go to a doctor at once and to follow his advice faithfully, the bulletin calls attention to the danger in delay and urges the avoidance of quacks, pointing out that gonorrhea is difficult to treat, even for the physician who knows how.

Two Million Suffer

It also points out that more people suffer from gonorrhea than any other dangerous disease, constantly affecting more than two million persons in the United States, that it is not a simple disease; that it is much more severe than the "common cold," and that strain or heavy lifting will not cause it.

Copies of the bulletin, which has been published to assist in making available authoritative factual information upon which public opinion can be founded, can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., at \$1 per 100 copies.

OLD FOLKS DON'T DIE WITH 'T B'

National Medical Association
Report Says Disease Is
Hardest to Cure Between
17 and 30.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 12—If you want to outlive tuberculosis, don't get it while you're young. According to a report of the Commission on Tuberculosis of the National Medical Association, headed by Dr. Clarence Payne, of Chicago, the disease is much harder to cure between the ages of 17 and 30 than in later years.

This does not mean, the report makes clear, that old people do not have tuberculosis. As age increases the disease is much less active, but older people can spread it widely among children and others with whom they are in contact.

The report dismissed as "inadequate and ineffective" such methods of cure as bed rest alone, medicine and vein injections, and it recommended such modern methods as pneumothorax or collapse of the lungs and other surgical methods of obtaining complete rest for the affected lung.

There is an acute need for more specialists in this field, according to findings, and given the same environmental conditions, Negroes are affected no differently by the malady from any other race.

MEDIC SAYS SOUTH LACKING IN BEDS FOR NEGRO T. B. PATIENTS

Dr. Paul H. Ringer of Asheville, Tennessee, five-tenths; Arkansas, eight-tenths; and Mississippi, five-tenths.

"Negroes," said Dr. Ringer, "are a people more subject to the ravages of tuberculosis than the white. Throughout the Nation beds for Negro tuberculars are shockingly lacking," he declared.

Arkansas has only 35 beds available for Negro tubercular patients, Mississippi 40 and Tennessee none, every a table in Dr. Ringer's paper showed. The capacity in Arkansas will be increased to 159 with the construction of a new sanitarium, he pointed out, in said. Tri-State figures, he cited, paying tribute to the state for its recent anti-tuberculosis appropriation of \$1,500,000. Tennessee, he

stated, is building a 70-bed hospital for Negroes in Chattanooga.

Forrester Washington Is Again A.T.A. President

At a recent meeting of the colored branch of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association, Forrester B. Washington, president, and Dean E. C. Mitchell, first vice president, were re-elected to their official position. Miss Mary Dickerson is secretary.

Mrs. Ludie Andrews was voted second vice president, and Miss Carrie Taylor was elected third vice president, succeeding Dr. B. M. Sherard and Mrs. J. T. Hill.

New Members elected were Mmes. P. C. Simmons and Edna Woodward; Prof. W. A. Robinson, Dr. H. E. Nash, W. E. McMillan and W. T. Cunningham.

Members re-elected were Mmes. J. S. Allen, Ludie Andrews, Maude H. Dawson, M. M. Ferrell, Gurley Greenc, J. T. Hill, Sudie Howard, M. Agnes Jones, S. M. Lewis, Homer Nash, Sadie Powell, C. H. Pritchard, Amanda Reece, W. A. Scott, Sr., and John C. Wright; Professor M. W. Clair, Father H. J. C. Bowden, Doctors Willis J. King and Prentice Q. Yancey, Dean E. C. Mitchell, Reverends W. H. Borders, and W. R. Wilkes, and S. S. Abrams, M. M. Dowdell, R. C. Eberhardt, John Langston.

Law Would Make Midwives Illegal

The Georgia legislature had a proposal put before it Friday that would make knowledge of five "basic sciences" of medicine mandatory to the practice of any healing art in the state.

The measure is sponsored by the Medical Association of Georgia and was introduced in the senate by four medical members.

The bill provides for a five-man board of examiners in the basic sciences which would license healing practitioners. The bill would not be retroactive, only new applicants for practices being required to stand examinations in Anatomy, physiology, chemistry, bacteriology and pathology.

Nurses, mid-wives, optometrists, chiropodists and Christian Science



FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON practitioners "practicing within the limits of their respective calling" would be exempt.

Licenses by the proposed board would not take the place of licenses required by other boards in the various phases of healing sciences. Savannah, Ga., News June 23, 1939

HEALTH OFFICER IS BACK AT DESK

VISIT TO CHARLESTON

Says Polio Definitely Checked In That City

Dr. Charles C. Hedges, city and county health officer, was back at his desk yesterday morning after spending Wednesday in Charleston studying the city and county tuber-

culosis sanatorium and investigating the infantile paralysis situation.

He said the outbreak of polio has been definitely checked and that the number of cases in Charleston proper is steadily declining. This is true also in the county, he said.

Dr. Leon Banov, Charleston health officer, has been "worked to death," Dr. Hedges said. So many queries were directed at Dr. Banov while the polio epidemic was at its height that he called upon his friends to assist in passing out the answers to callers. He had prepared in advance a set of likely questions and answers.

A group of Savannahians, interested in establishing a tuberculosis sanatorium here, accompanied Dr. Hedges to Charleston. They inspected "Pine Manor," the city and county-maintained sanatorium, and expressed themselves as being highly pleased.

This sanatorium has a capacity of sixty patients, although some sixty-five patients are now being cared for. Whites and negroes have equal facilities. Cost of caring for a patient per day was estimated at \$2.25, Dr. Hedges said.

THEY HATE TO DIE

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

I know a colored woman who lives in an adjoining county where there is no poor fund available to provide hospital care for the poor. This Negro woman has a tumor which is not a cancer. If the tumor was a cancer, her hospital bill could be paid from state funds provided for this purpose. There is no state fund available, and no federal fund available to pay hospital expenses for poor people who are ill and do not have cancer.

This woman is only 34 years of age and is gradually losing strength and is bed ridden. The surgeons at the Macon Hospital are willing to operate upon her, and she should make a complete recovery following the operation. The hospital bill, however, would amount to approximately \$65.00, and the Negro woman has nothing. As stated above, the county in which she lives makes no provision to help the poor under these conditions. Contributions to help this woman will be received by C. E. Newton at the First National Bank, or by me. Checks may be made to "the Cancer Fund," or to either of us.

Macon. CHARLES C. HARROLD, M.D.

Marietta, Ga., Cobb County Times
August 10, 1939



CLEANING UP IN MORE WAYS THAN ONE

There was a lot of activity out on Mulberry street last week. It was clean-up day, sponsored, supervised and executed by the Busy Bee Garden club, which the Negroes of the neighborhood have organized to better their surroundings. Officers of the club are (top left), left to right in front, Freddie Robertson, secretary; Jennie Lou Hutchins, president; and Rachel Sturgall, vice-president.

Back is Minnie Dillard, assistant secretary. In the right picture Essie Mae Garrett (center) proudly displays the chair she won for having the most attractive yard and porches. Second prize window curtains, went to Rosa Jones, right, while Minnie Dillard, left, also won curtains for third prize.—Times photos by Gene Corner

NEGROES ON MULBERRY BEGIN CLEAN-UP DRIVE

Manella, G.
**Monthly Contests Started to Encourage
Tenants; Establish Own Garden Club**
Cobb County Times
By WARREN DUFFEE

THEY'RE NOT singing the blues out on Mulberry street these days. Instead, they're humming an inspired, hopeful tune—a chant that *will lead to a new hope* may lead Mulberry street's Negro population days.

Out there on Mulberry, which is Little more than a year ago, in a manner a sort of local Tin- Mr. and Mrs. Fred Morris tried a can boulevard, they're busy as similar experiment in another Ne-bees these days. Sweeping and gro section. So successful was cleaning, planting and sewing and their efforts that Miss Crosby says painting. she resolved to see if Mulberry

"Why?" *ask.* Because the street couldn't be similarly im- Busy Bee Garden club is going to proved. have another contest the first Next prize day will be early in week in September. And more September, when awards will be prizes, given by interested white presented by City Councilman friends, will be awarded to those George Thomas to winners picked homes having the most attractive by another crew of judges. windows. So it looks like there'll be a lot

Last week, prizes were given for of window washing out on Mul- the cleanest and most attractive berry these next few weeks. yards and porches. Occupants of smiling Negroes came up one by every house on the street except one to take their awards was Miss three entered the competition, re- Virginia Crosby, to whom must go ports Jennie Lou Hutchins, the credit for the whole idea. Busy Bee club's industrious pres- dent. Miss Crosby owns four of the

Prizes were awarded by Bill had noted the unkempt appear- Tate to winners selected by a com- ance of the street, had seen nu- mittee composed of Mrs. George merous public health menaces in Montgomery, Mrs. W. H. Treze- the neighborhood, had sighed at vant, and Mrs. Ed Massey. the apparent indifference of the

To Essie Mae Garrett, whose Negro tenants toward their homes. clean-swept porches, weedless She resolved to do something yards, and colorful flowers, at- about it. The Busy Bee Garden racted much praise from the club, organized by the Negroes judges, went first prize. It was themselves and run by them alone, a chair, donated by Brumby Chair was the final result.

company through courtesy of City Today, the street is almost gov- Councilman Frank B. Wellons. ernal by officers of the club.

Second prize was awarded to Every resident is asked to do Rosa Jones. She won curtains, something every day to clean up donated by Saul's department his house and premises. Trash store. More curtains, given by cans have been provided. Mos- Miller's, went to Minnie Dillard quito breeding places have been for third place. removed.

The judges also gave honorable The fringes of a few yards mention to the following houses: along Mulberry street still harbor 101, 104, 112, 113, and 310. weeds. But not many, for hoes

Standing nearby as the jovous, and hands of the Busy Bees are see order for residents between mowin' 'em down.

the ages of 9-12. Their job is to Largely on her own initiative, keep the street itself free of trash, Jennie Lou Hutchins, president of bottles, cans, etc. the club, organized a Junior Busy

Other Busy Bee officers are Rachel Sturgall, vice president; Freddie Robertson, secretary; and Minnie Dillard, assistant secretary.

committee:

First Ward, Cox Printing com-
pany; second, rear entrance to
National Guard armory; third
W. P. Stephens Lumber company;
fourth, car barn; fifth, Cobb
County Building and Loan office;
sixth, ordinary's office, court-
house.

Polls will open at 7 a. m. and
close at 6 p. m. (DST), Mr.
Dobbs said.

Savannah, Ga., Press
November 2, 1939

T-B PICTURES BE SHOWN NEGROES

Series of Programs Has Been Arranged.

Graphic facts, showing the toll of tuberculosis upon the people in America and especially upon the negroes and the showing modern ways of curbing, curing and even preventing the dread disease, will be impressed in a city-wide showing of slides by the Women's Auxiliary of the South Atlantic Medical Society.

The theme of the public showing of pictures will be "Learn and Live," and the following schedule will be observed, the opening program coming next Sunday afternoon, November 5 at the Woodville Center at 5:30 o'clock. Pictures to be shown include "Once Upon a Time," "Life of a Healthy Child," "A Well-Balanced Diet," "Posture," "Trudeau," "Behind the Shadows," "Contacts," "Man Against Microbes," "Diagnostic Procedures in Tuberculosis," and "Let My People Live" (All-colored cast. Addresses will be made at each performance by physicians, nurses and other leaders.

The second showing and program will be made Tuesday, November 7, at noon, at Haven Home Consolidated School, and the final program will be at the Georgia State College, Meldrum Auditorium, Wednesday evening, November 8, at 8 p. m. when a summary of the entire program will be made. The president of the auxiliary will preside and there will be special music by the college glee club and chorus. The prize essay on "Tuberculosis," won by Frankie Golden, will be shown and the award of the National Tuberculosis Association will be presented to her.

Savannah, Ga., Press
November 7, 1939

T-B FILMS SHOWN

At Haven Home Presentation of Award to Student Occur Tomorrow.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the South Atlantic Medical Society this morning presented pictures at the Haven Home which had as its central theme tuberculosis work. The auxiliary is sponsoring a program of health work and has shown the pictures at several places. Sunday at Woodville there were about 1,000 in attendance at the showing.

Attending the program today were Mrs. J. Saxton Wolfe, executive secretary of the Chatham-Savannah Tuberculosis Association, Mrs. Olaf Otto, chairman of interracial committee of the association, Miss Margaret

Counihan, supervisor of tuberculosis nurses, and representatives of the Woman's Auxiliary.

Tomorrow evening the presentation of a \$50 prize by the National Tuberculosis Association of New York to Frankie Golden, Georgia State College student, will be the main event of the several days' program. The award will be made by H. M. Heckman of the faculty of the University of Georgia and president of the Georgia Tuberculosis Association and is given for the best essay on tuberculosis. The program will take place at the college.

Still Giving Their Blood

Members of the American Legion did not hesitate to give their blood in the great crisis of the World War and today they are giving it in behalf of the afflicted in time of peace.

On Tuesday evening, at the headquarters of the Joseph N. Neel Jr. post will be run a graphic educational film, showing the actual procedure of a blood transfusion and on Wednesday afternoon the same film will be shown at Ballard Normal School for the benefit of our colored citizens.

This film has been obtained through the American Medical Association and physicians familiar with the technique will be in charge at both demonstrations.

This film is being presented in the interest of the legion's local work of placing on its registration list a sufficient number of qualified men and women, white and colored, who are willing to give their blood when it is required for transfusion purposes. It is hoped that the general public takes advantage of the opportunity to see the film and also that there will be a generous response to the call for additional volunteers who are willing to give their blood in transfusion cases.

It would be impossible to say how many human lives have already been saved in and around Macon by the legion's volunteer transfusion organization. It is certain that in many cases the patient must have died if it had not been possible to supply the correct type of blood in an emergency. More than a hundred donations of blood have been made here under the legion's auspices since the service was organized three years ago and the calls are increasing every day.

The fact is that some of the volunteers have responded more frequently than should have been necessary and by enlarging the

list it is hoped there may be a more equal distribution of this act of self-sacrifice. It would be well if the present list could be doubled.

The service does not cost any patient a single penny. The Macon Hospital provides, free, the equipment for making the blood tests and registering the types of blood available. This systematic preparation is highly necessary, since a patient must have blood which matches his own for a transfusion. Neither the legion nor the donor will accept payment in any form.

It is believed that the local organization under the American Legion auspices was the first in the South and the community is proud of it, since it has become a community service, by no means confined to members of the legion.

The forthcoming film should be seen by as many people as possible and it is hoped the number of volunteers will be largely increased to aid in this great humanitarian work.

WHITE PASTOR SAYS MORE NEGROES DIE IN CHATHAM COUNTY FROM T. B. THAN IN ANY OTHER COUNTY; JOURNAL PUBLISHER SAYS LOW WAGES ARE RESPONSIBLE

By DAVIS LEE
(PUBLISHER)

More people die in Chatham County each year from tuberculosis than any other county in Georgia or in the United States. The majority are Negroes, and the white people are responsible.

We listened Sunday with profound interest to the regular radio sermon of a prominent white pastor as he made the above assertion. While we have not consulted health department records, we believe the speaker is correct in his allegation with reference to more Negroes dying in Chatham county from the dreaded disease than whites. However his comparison with other counties in Georgia and the United States proffered food for thought and wonderment.

Our chief and immediate concern is Chatham county. And we

people. However, diseases is no respecter of race; and the reason that more Negroes die annually from the ravages of T. B. in Chatham County than white is not because the county has not provided equal medical and health facilities for Negroes as that provided for whites, but because in Negro masses are exploited paid less for their labor, than the white masses.

The cause for this serious situation is exploitation, poor pay, which resulted in a deplorable living condition and the effect is a community infested with a dreaded disease that will eventually endanger the entire community.

We know of Negro men who are working for six and eight dollars per week. These men, some of them have four and six in family. Can a man with such a low income live decently and provide his family with the bare necessities of life? Can he rent a decent, ventilated home in a clean, wholesome environment where he, his wife and children, might inhale plenty of fresh air, eat well balanced meals and live normal lives? Because of such a meager income Negro families are forced to double up—two and three families live in a four or six room house. And in the majority of instances the house is poorly ventilated, dilapidated and in a slum area. Some of these houses inhabited by our people are not fit for a hog to live in; and some of the streets are so sandy and torn up until one can hardly drive through them with a car. In many of these slum areas all kind of filth and trash is thrown in the streets and in the alleys which creates a health menace.

These Negroes do not live in this kind of deplorable condition because they don't know better or because they want to. They can't help themselves. The little money they receive for their labor will not permit them to live better. If our city government or the Federal Housing Authority

would condemn every dilapidated house in Savannah occupied by our people, and erect modern houses, we could not move in unless white employers thruout the city cooperated by raising our salaries in order that our general living standards might be raised.

Not only does the low wage scale reduce living standards for Negroes and creat a serious health hazard for the entire city, but it has increased crime among Negroes way beyond proportion. There are more Negroes in our courts daily charged with some offense, than there are whites. This simply means that what we as citizen-employers save from low salaries we are forced to pay out in taxes for the maintenance of a huge law enforcement agency that wouldn't be necessary if all living wage was paid throughout the city.

We could go on and point out other serious consequences existing as the result of the low wage scale for Negroes, and it would provide good wholesome food for thought, but that is not necessary. We thank God that we have in our city one white leader who has courage enough to not only tell his congregation, but to tell the public via the radio that the white race is responsible for the Negro's predicament in our city like him both races would enjoy moral and economic improvements that would contribute so much to a bigger and better Savannah.

There is not another city below the Mason and Dixon Line where race relations are as good as they are in Savannah. We have no race problem here; our problem is an economic problem, and it can only be solved by increasing the Negro's income. The Negro is a great consumer. If the average Negro made one hundred dollars per month, he would spend every dime. Thus the increase in Negro income would enable him to raise his living standards, reduce crime and health hazards, and at the same time make more business for the gro-

cerman, department and clothing stores, shoe stores, furniture stores, insurance companies, real estate, etc. This would also tend to reduce unemployment among both races.

In any event, this matter is worthy of serious thought.
Columbus Ga. Enquirer-June
November 28, 1939

Better Teeth Move Started By Negroes

At a meeting of the Adult negro teachers of the education division which was held recently at the Ninth street branch Y. M. C. A., with Francis Jones presiding, plans were made and a unit on "Teeth" was outlined by the teachers from a beginner's chart to an advanced lesson, it was stated by Dr. William H. Spencer, Jr.

Among those present at the meeting were W. W. Wells, field supervisor of areas 4, 5 and 6; Miss Frances Woodberry, area supervisor of education, Atlanta; Miss Clyde Patman, assistant area junior supervisor of education, area 5, Atlanta; Mrs. Etta W. Butler, assistant area junior supervisor of education, area 6, Gainesville.

Miss Annie Patman, visitor, Atlanta; Miss Maud Shaw, assistant area supervisor of education, area 2, Columbus; and Miss Nelle Barrette, area supervisor of education, area 2, Columbus.

Marietta, Ga., Cobb County Times
August 17, 1939



WIN PRIZES FOR CLEANEST HOMES

These industrious Negroes were prize winners in the second annual competition sponsored by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Morris among their Negro tenants on Mulberry street. Prizes were awarded Saturday afternoon for the neatest and cleanest homes, both inside and out. Left to right are Ethel Jackson, first prize; Adele Peeples, third prize; Hattie Goss, fourth prize; Annie Lee Shaw; Annie Bell Shaw, second prize; and Priscilla Jackson.—Times staff photo.

and Adele Peeples; and fourth, Hattie Goss.

Judges were Mrs. T. M. Gibbes and Misses Charlotte and Nancy Gibbes, residents of Seattle, Wash., and guests of Mr. and Mrs. Morris. They determined the prize winners and presented the awards.

Negroes Given Prizes for Neat Houses

Inspired by a talk from Mayor L. M. Blair in which he promised the city administration's cooperation in improving Negro slum sections, Negro residents of Montgomery street Saturday afternoon resolved to work harder than ever to maintain cleaner, neater homes.

The mayor spoke after the presentation of prizes to tenants of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Morris for maintaining the cleanest houses, inside and out. Four homes, all owned by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Morris, were entered in the competition.

First prize went to Will and Ethel Johnson. Other awards were as follows: Second, Fred and Annie B. Shaw; third, Arthur

Saturday's presentation was the end of the second such contest sponsored by Mr. and Mrs. Morris. The first one was held on July 4, 1938. Since then, other white leaders have taken up the idea and the week before a committee of judges selected winners from among more than 30 houses on Mulberry street, in the same neighborhood.

GEORGIA

Health Conference For Colored People Of County Planned

Principal speaker will be Dr. Ross Brown, of the State Health Department, who will discuss several phases of modern health programs. Another out-of-town speaker will be Florence Reid, president of the Spelman college in Atlanta. The public is urged to attend.

January 31, 1963
COLUMBIA WOMEN

Seventeen colored women will be awarded certificates this afternoon for having successfully completed the course in home hygiene and care of the ill, as prescribed by the American Red Cross. The certificates will be awarded at the old Abercorn Street School building under auspices of Savannah Chapter, American Red Cross.

Those receiving certificates include Sarah Gadsden, Onita Westion, Annie Giles, Laura Dutton, Lillian Simmons, Carrie Black, Carrie Bunn, Clare Flowers, Maggie Canty, Dorothy Boaker, Elizabeth Pryor, Annie Mae Johnson, Janie Schoaltz, Johnnie Mae Johnson, Annie Mae Lewis, Edith Collins and Florence Williams.

**TUBERCULOSIS BODY
RE-ELECTS SHEPARD**

Charles E. Shepard and his entire staff of officers were re-elected for a second term at the 30th annual meeting of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association.

Dr. H. C. Schenck, director of the Georgia Division of Tuberculosis Control, spoke on "Tubercu-

Case Finding and Control." Miss Mary Dickinson, executive secretary, presented honor awards and Forrester B. Washington reported for the negro division, of which he is president. Charles E. Shepard, president; Miss Marion Woodward, J. L. Edwards and Dr. Elizabeth Broach, vice presidents; Miss Mary Dickinson, executive secretary; Lewis D. Shorn, treasurer.

made last year as a result of extension work, compared to less than 2,700 made in 1937, and that the X-ray program during 1938 was the largest in the history of the association. Shepard expressed the association's gratitude to Dr. H. C. Schenck, director of the Georgia Division of Tuberculosis, spoke to the officers or "Tuberculosis in Georgia—Suggestions for Case-Finding and Control."

Miss Dickinson presented honors or awards to the following:

Miss Myra Graves, director of health education in the public schools and a member of the

L. D. Sharp, treasurer, reported years; Mrs. Myrtice Worley that almost \$13,000 had been re-staff nurse, and Miss Virginia Moore, clinic assistant and state seals, but that \$1,200 was still lack-istician. The awards were gold ing to reach the three cents per double-barred crosses, national capita quota. He expressed hopesymbol of the fight against tu- that a large part of this deficitberculosis. would be raised from tardy con- Directors re-elected include Dr. C. C. tributions. Aven, Mrs. Daisey E. Bagwell, Dr. E. A.

Officers re-elected to serve with Broach, Judge Shepard Bryan, Tarleton Collier, J. L. Edwards, T. M. Forbes, P. E. Glenn, W. M. Graham, Miss Myra Graves, Dr. Champ Holmes, Dr. R. H. Oppenheimer, Dr. Harvey Payne, R. K. Rambo, John Rockwood, Thomas Howell Scott, L. D. Sharp, Harold Sheats, Charles D. E. Shepard, Mrs. Chase Van Valkenburg, Sharp, treasurer, and Miss Mary Knox Walker, Charles M. Watt, Dr. T. I. Williamson, Miss Marion Woodward, and Joseph B. Wolfe.

The new medical staff includes, for weekly clinic service the following physicians: E. A. Bancker, I. Minor Block-

New members chosen for the board of directors are Jackson Dick, Slater Marshall, Dr. Edward G. Mackay and Alva Maxwell.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
—February 17, 1939

Entire Staff Remains And 4 New Directors Are Appointed

Re-election of the entire staff of officers and appointment of four new directors was announced Friday by the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association.

The officers elected at the thirtieth annual meeting Thurs-

Charles E. Shepard, president; Miss Marion Woodward, J. L. Edwards and Dr. Elizabeth Broach, vice presidents; Miss Mary Dickinson, executive secretary; Lewis D. Sharp, treasurer, and Forrester Washington, president of the negro division.

New board members are Jackson P. Dick, Slater Marshall, Dr. Edward G. Mackay and Alva G. Maxwell.

Dr. H. C. Schenck, director of the Georgia Division of Tuberculosis, spoke to the officers on "Tuberculosis in Georgia—Suggestions for Case-Finding and Control."

Miss Dickinson presented honor awards to the following:

Miss Myra Graves, director of health education in the public schools and a member of the board of directors for sixteen years; Mrs. Myrtice Worley, staff nurse, and Miss Virginia Moore, clinic assistant and statistician. The awards were gold double-barred crosses, national symbol of the fight against tuberculosis.

Directors re-elected include Dr. C. C. Aven, Mrs. Daisey E. Bagwell, Dr. E. A. Bancker, Milton W. Bell, Dr. Elizabeth Brochard, Judge Shepard Bryan, Tarleton Collier, J. L. Edwards, T. M. Forbes, S. E. Glenn, W. M. Graham, Miss Myra Graves, Dr. Champ Holmes, Dr. R. H. Oppenheimer, Dr. Harvey Payne, R. K. Rambo, John Rockwood, Thomas Howell Scott, L. D. Sharp, Harold Sheats, Charles E. Shepard, Mrs. Chase Van Valkenburg, J. Knox Walker, Charles M. Watt, Dr. T. I. Williamson, Miss Marion Woodward, and Joseph B. Wolfe.

The new medical staff includes, for the weekly clinic service the following physicians: E. A. Bancker, L. Minor Blackford, F. E. Christopher, M. B. Copeloff, C. C. Garver, T. F. Guffin, A. Worton Hobby, W. E. Hutto, C. G. Kemper, George F. Klush, A. Park McGinity, L. G. Parham, Cyrus W. Strickler, Jr., M. B. Taranto, T. I. Willingham, and M. Bernard Wolfe. For office service: Doctors C. R. Aven, Guy D. Ayer, Allen H. Bunce, J. R. Childs, Grady E. Clay, Ben H. Clifton, Herschel C. Crawford, Hal M. Dawson, Thomas P. Goodwin, C. C. Howard, Zack W. Jackson, J. W. Landham, Hugh M. Lokey, O. H. Matthews, Calhoun McDougal, F. C. Nesbit, Bomar A. Olds, M. C. Pruitt, Dan Y. Sage, Cosby Swanson, Edwin S. Wright, Barnes E. Sale, X-ray technician: negro staff, Doctors R. A. Billings, R. B. Jackson, H. L. Lang and H. E. Nash.

THREATS TO HEALTH STUDIED IN BARTOW

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., Feb. 24.—Tuberculosis and syphilis are the two greatest threats to public health in Bartow county, according to the findings of the newly-created county health department. Dr. Robert F. Young, health commissioner, and A. M. Eldridge, sanitary engineer, have just completed a survey which brought these facts to light.

The survey was started January 1 as a preliminary to launching corrective and preventive measures.

During the last six weeks 43 cases of tuberculosis, with 121 immediate contacts, were discovered, Dr. Young said.

Of 210 blood tests made on office patients and in rural blood-testing clinics, Dr. Young said, a large number were found to be infected with syphilis. Out of 103 tests made on office patients and 107 in rural clinics, between 35 and 40 per cent positive reactions were revealed. Tests made in special rural negro clinics showed 15 per cent positive reaction for syphilis.

Since January 1, 94 cases have been treated for syphilitic infection by the clinic, and 36 are now under treatment in the health office.

In view of its findings, the health department has ordered that all domestic servants and food handlers in Cartersville and Bartow county be examined and issued "health cards," in order to protect the public.

Colored People Start Battle On Syphilis

Mass Meeting For Tonight

As a result of a meeting of the Quitman Colored Forum last month, when Dr. M. E. Groover, Brooks County Health Commissioner, addressed a large group of colored leaders, speaking on "Health Conditions Among the Colored People," a mass meeting has been called for tonight, February 16, at the Brooks County High School building.

R. A. Bryant, principal of the school, and Rev. H. V. Green, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church, are leaders in the health movement among members of their race and their first and main object is to present the problem of the prevalence of syphilis in Brooks County. Dr. M. E. Groover will appear before the meeting and it is believed that through their efforts a definite fight will be started against social diseases in the county.

Dr. Groover states that at least 20 per cent of the colored people in Brooks County have syphilis and gives statistics showing that in the last three years over 900 have received a series of treatments at his office. One out of five examined for this show a positive reaction. Most of those examined come under the health ordinance whereby house servants have to secure a health certificate before securing employment. Others examined are those enrolled in the prenatal clinic.

The purpose of the meeting tonight is to stimulate interest among the colored people which will result in their coming up to the health office for examination and in case of a positive reaction, take the treatment. The state is furnishing the medicine for this treatment free of charge and on each Wednesday afternoon Dr. Groover and the nurses conduct a free clinic at the Hospital where these shots are administered.

The movement is a very commendable one and is receiving the hearty endorsement and support of all those interested in health conditions in Brooks County.

Dawson, Ga. News
March 2, 1939

The number of persons, principally among the colored, that have syphilis in Georgia, has aroused medical authorities to the realization that the disease must be combated in a determined manner, and clinics are being held in the various counties in an effort to control the disease. A powerful cure for syphilis became available in 1910, when Dr. Paul Ehrlich discovered that injections of salvarsan, an arsenic compound, would kill the disease without injuring the patient. For a while the treatment was erroneously referred to as "kill or cure" but the fallacy of this was quickly established.

Cedartown, Ga., Standard
April 6, 1939

Negroes To Hold Health Clinics

The National Negro Health and Better Homes week will be observed in Polk county this year with a health clinic in each community to be sponsored by the colored home demonstration council and the county board of health, doctors and nurses cooperating.

The immunization clinics will be held to vaccinate or inoculate against typhoid fever, diphtheria, smallpox, and other contagious diseases, according to Lovie Lyles, colored home demonstration agent.

First series of clinics will be held on April 7 at the following school houses at the specified times: Esom Hill, 8:45 a.m.; Priors Station, 10 a.m.; Pine Grove, 11 a. m.; Rockmart, 1 p. m.; Seney 3:30 p.m.; and Grady, 4 p.m.

The clinics are free and all colored persons are urged to take advantage of them.

Griffin Ga News
April 4, 1939

HEALTH MOVIES WILL BE SHOWN COLORED

Dr. T. O. Vinson, city and county health physician, will show moving pictures on "Syphilis" to the negroes of Griffin and Spalding county Friday night at 8 o'clock at Mt. Zion colored church.

The movies will be a part of the observance here by colored citizens of "National Negro Health Month." All colored citizens are invited to witness the movies Friday night at Mt. Zion.

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
April 2, 1939

Venereal Clinic Being Enlarged

New Facility for Negroes Begins Operation Tomorrow

A new Negro venereal disease clinic will be opened at the Macon hospital tomorrow night, Dr. C. L. Ridley, superintendent of the hospital, has announced.

Each Monday night from 7 to 8 o'clock Negro sufferers from syphilis, gonorrhea and related diseases will be given free treatment.

Dr. Ridley announced that Dr. R. S. Smith, Negro physician, will conduct the clinic, assisted by Ruth Hartley, Negro public health nurse. The clinic is under the supervision of Dr. Ridley and Dr. J. Fletcher Hanson, director of out-patient clinics of the hospital.

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
April 7, 1939

EXAMS AVAILABLE TO NEGROES HERE

Free Health Tests Will Be Given in Connection With National Observance

Free physical examinations of local Negroes are included in a program completed yesterday for the observance of National Negro Health week in Macon and Bibb county on April 10-16.

Dr. C. W. Dyer, superintendent of St. Luke hospital, Tattnell street, said the examinations will be given there between 4 and 7 p.m. daily.

The week's campaign will end with a Negro mass meeting in Macon auditorium at 3:30 p.m. Sunday, April 16, when prominent speakers will include Dr. W. R. Maddox, Negro representative of the United States Public Health department.

The health drive among the county's 30,000 Negro population will be directed particularly against tuberculosis and venereal diseases, Dr. Dyer said, both being abnormally prevalent in this area.

The hospital superintendent stated that proper treatments for any disorders found through the examinations will be advised and arrangements will be attempted when operations are found necessary.

Macon, Ga. News
April 13, 1939

Both Must Try

Macon's city council appropriated \$1,400 Tuesday night as its part of a city-county fund for use in combatting rabies and malaria through control of mad dogs and mosquitoes.

This is a good appropriation and if it is matched by a similar amount from the county will give the health department at least a nest-egg for work which has been neglected perforce through absence of any appropriation at all.

There was a petition before council for another appropriation bearing on public health. The Macon Academy of Medicine, an organization of Negro doctors, asked for \$100 to help defray costs of operating a free clinic for Negroes during National Negro health week.

It is impossible to over-emphasize the need for public health work among the South's underprivileged, black or white. But it is especially important that every movement among Negroes which bespeaks an effort to help solve their own problems, be encouraged concretely.

Therefore The News hopes that this little \$100 appropriation will be granted. It isn't much, and it is a real gesture of encouragement for the interest which Negro leaders have shown in making a determined attack on the major Negro health problems of tuberculosis and syphilis.

Neither the white nor the black race can wage effective battle on either of these scourges. There must be a sustained and crusadingly enthusiastic effort on the part of both groups if any effective results are to be obtained.

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
April 12, 1939

Negro Leaders Join Clean-Up Campaign

Atlanta's negro organizations, such as the Atlanta Urban League, Chamber of Commerce, Boy Scouts and Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, are co-operating 100 per cent in the city's annual clean-up drive campaign, officials reported Wednesday.

The negro groups, in addition to conducting an organized clean-up drive, have also distributed several thousand packages of seed for planting by negro families.

These groups are also holding mass meetings for the purpose of stressing clean-up and fire prevention activities and in some instances Boy Scouts are making house-to-house canvasses in the interest of the campaign.

Atlanta's annual clean-up campaign, which is sponsored by the Women's Chamber of Commerce, is progressing satisfactorily, Mrs. Carolyn Seivers, chairman, reports.

Mrs. Lucy Brantley, president of the Pilot Club, will speak over Radio Station WGST at 4:50 p. m. Wednesday in the interest of the campaign.

Augusta, Ga. Herald
April 21, 1939

Negro Tuberculosis Is One of World's Leading Problems

Tuberculosis among negroes is one of the South's biggest health problems, The Augusta Exchange Club was told Thursday.

Dr. Lucius Todd, professor of Tuberculosis at the University of Georgia School of Medicine, said negroes are susceptible to this disease because it is a plague of civilization and they haven't yet developed a resistance.

"Science knows all that is needed to wipe the disease from the face of the earth," he said, "but the expense is too great."

He urged members of the club to have frequent tuberculin tests and chest X-rays for early discovery.

The Augusta Junior Chamber of Commerce is conducting an educational campaign this month urging early diagnosis of this disease.

Another speaker at the Exchange Club luncheon was Dr. Peter B. Wright, who spoke in behalf of cancer control.

Members of the club ate steaks from beef calves shown at the recent Fat Cattle Show.

Dalton, Ga., N. Ga. Citizen
April 20, 1939

COLORED WELL BABY CLINIC SCHEDULED

Dr. Charles F. Engelking, Whitefield County Health Commissioner announced today that a permanent colored well baby clinic has been scheduled for Dalton and this clinic will be held regularly each month from now on. The clinic will be held on the last Wednesday of each month at the Emery street school at 2 o'clock and the examinations will be conducted by local colored physicians.

This month's clinic will be held Wednesday, April 26th at 2:00 p. m. Dr. Engelking stated that the examinations will be made on all colored children from one month through five years of age and that the necessary immunizations will be administered with the consent of the parents. He wishes to urge all parents to cooperate and attend these monthly clinics.

NEGRO TUBERCULAR DEATHS IN CHICAGO ON THE INCREASE

Chicago
Although the national death rate in tuberculosis has declined 75 per cent in the last 50 years, the number of Negro cases and deaths in Chicago showed a definite increase in 1937 over previous years because of the lack of facilities for treating the disease, it was disclosed this week by Mrs. Zephyr Holman Stewart, social service director of Provident hospital.

Mrs. Stewart is a member of the committee organized by Dr. James L. Hall, head of the department of medicine at Provident, to reveal the effects of the disease on the Southside and gather support from all organizations and clubs in an effort to obtain better facilities for tuberculosis treatment.

Although the national mortality rate has declined, there are an estimated 1,500,000 people in the United States with some form of tuberculosis and in 1936 a total of 71,000 persons died from the disease, said the social service director. Each active case potentially affects eight other persons.

In Illinois, according to the December 1 issue of the Illinois Health Messenger, there has been a 10 per cent decrease in tuberculosis cases during the past year and a 20 per cent decrease in seven years.

Mrs. Stewart said. But at the same time, there has been a 24 per cent decline in New York, 26 per cent in Pennsylvania, 23 per cent in Ohio, 27 per cent in Michigan and 35 per cent in Massachusetts. All of these states except Illinois have state sanitarium facilities, and in this state only 17 counties out of 102 and three cities have public sanitariums. While Illinois continues backward in its public treatment of this disease, the annual death toll in the state is 4,000.

Although Chicago has less tuberculosis, both Negro and white

than Cleveland and Detroit another problem is what to do with the cases more than Louisville, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, New York and St. Louis, there is considerable difference among these cities as to their methods of handling these problems," said Mrs. Stewart. "Cleveland and Detroit, unlike Chicago, have no lengthy waiting lists for the tuberculous patients in spite of the greater prevalence of the disease." "From board of health figures the number of cases in Chicago during 1937 represents almost half the total state deaths and the number of Negro cases, both morbidity and mortality, shows a definite increase over previous years."

Mrs. Stewart called attention to the Health Messenger's statement "The purpose of an anti-tuberculosis program is primarily prevention. Practically all cases of human tuberculosis come from other infected persons. It is possible and practicable by means of available diagnostic facilities, especially the x-ray, to detect tuberculosis in the very early stages of the disease. Long experience and study have made possible a refinement of technique and procedure which enables a proficient staff to uncover practically all tuberculosis in a community with a minimum effort and expense."

"It is known, for example, that if all members of families in which tuberculosis has occurred are examined and if all persons who have been in close association with a tuberculous person can be examined, very few cases will escape detection. Surveys of people of particular age, such as high school seniors and college students, are valuable in detecting cases."

"This type of survey has been made by various groups in our community and others are being planned," said the social service director. "Chicago's present pro-

of the City Club's Public Health Committee, made the presentation address, reviewing Mr. Linck's contribution to the Syphilis Control Program.

Chicago's program has been regarded by authorities throughout the nation as one of the most outstanding public health accomplishments of the past year. Mr. Linck is regarded as having been one of the foremost contributors to the success of the local campaign. His work has included participation in a vigorous campaign of publicity to acquaint the public with the truth about syphilis, a series of research studies to learn more about the extent of the disease, and efforts to root out unsuspected infection by means of a city-wide blood testing program.

Mr. Linck has expressed high praise for the press in its unprecedented cooperation in placing the facts before the public. He stated that, "The campaign would have failed if it had not been for the public spirited support of the newspapers, both metropolitan and local, daily and weekly."

Mr. Linck is a graduate of Northwestern University. He is an active member of the Chicago Provisional Health Committee, The Chicago Chapter of the American Statistical Association, The American Public Health Association and The Northwestern University Alumni Association.

L. LINCK WINS DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

Leads Campaign On Syphilis

2-2-39

Chicago's history making campaign to eradicate syphilis was given special local recognition this week when the Junior Association of Commerce announced Lawrence J. Linck as the recipient of its "Distinguished Service Award" for the year 1938. Mr. Linck is director of the cooperative Chicago Syphilis Control Project and a Special Consultant for the United States Public Health Service.

The award, in the form of a gold key, is given each year to the man under thirty-five years of age who is judged to have performed the most distinguished civic service in the city.

The presentation was made at the annual banquet of the association held at the Sherman hotel last Monday evening, January 23.

Dr. Anton J. Carlson, famed professor of physiology at the University of Chicago and chairman

Jim-Crow Probe Spurs Drive for Health Bill

By Stander
Chicago, May 23 (CNA)—Demand for passage of the Wagner Health Bill by Congress received new impetus this week, as the result of disclosures of racial discrimination at the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium here. *Miss Florence Greenberg*

More than a dozen witnesses told a state legislative committee of failure of clinics to certify Negro patients for the city sanitarium, and of the heavy toll of tuberculosis in the crowded segregated slum section on the South Side.

T. B. Care Needed

Testifying at the opening session, Dr. M. O. Bonsfield, in charge of the Negro health clinic of the Rosenwald Foundation, told of the crying need of "TB" care and treatment throughout the city's slum areas, particularly on the South Side.

"Very often," he said, "there is no coordination between the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium and the Negro tuberculosis problem."

Dr. Bonsfield added that in the entire city government set-up for tuberculosis, there are no Negro physicians and dentists.

"Passage of the Wagner Health Bill would at least alleviate these terrible conditions," said Miss Florence Greenberg, vice-chairman of the Citizens Committee for Adequate Medical Care in commenting on the testimony.

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
February 10, 1939

DOCTOR TRAINING PLANS DESCRIBED

A project for training of negro physicians in the prevention and diagnosis of tuberculosis, recently inaugurated in New Orleans, is described in detail in the latest issue of the National Tuberculosis Association Bulletin, a copy of which was received here Thursday by Mrs. John M. McBryde, executive-secretary of the Tuberculosis and Public Health Association of Louisiana.

The project, the bulletin states, is being worked out for members of the medical staff of Flint-Goodridge hospital and has for its purpose the "finding of tuberculosis among private patients, and staff education in diagnosis and treatment."

Each participant in the project, according to the bulletin, will be supplied with tuberculin with which to test the patients. Positive reactors will be X-rayed at the hospital without charge and a free fluoroscopic examination will be given.

The project as outlined in the bulletin calls for the keeping of accurate records of treatment, for lectures and staging of necessary clinical demonstrations.

Plaquemine, La. South
November 3, 1938

Negro High School Gets Second Award In United States

Poster on "Health Museum"
Composed by Local
Teacher

The Iberville Colored high school received the second award in the United States, paired with Carvey Junior high school, Tulsa, Oklahoma, for a poster "Health Museum" made by Cora Cotton, teacher of Iberville Colored high school, Dr. J. Cyril Eby announced.

This poster was judged by a committee on health week awards during the National Negro Health Week poster contest in Washington, D. C., for the year 1939.

The following teachers entered the contest and received the meritorious distinction (gold seal certificate with a green star): Emile J. Brown, St Gabriel school; Gladys Atkins, Iberville elementary school, Plaquemine; Regina Chatman, Upper Maringouir school; George Jarvis, Sunshine school and Beatrice Gremillion, Crescent school.

The following teachers also entered the contest and received a gold seal certificate: Amanda Anderson, Bayou Paul school; Comille Mack, Bayou Goula school, and Givens Carroll, Carville elementary school. Five years ago the Iberville Colored school was awarded the first award in the United States during the National Negro Health Week poster contest.

Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, chairman of the National Negro Health Week committee, Washington, D. C., extends congratulations to the colored schools throughout the parish for their achievements, and request that various classes and student groups should maintain the high standard of health consciousness and health habits which earned this special recognition.

HEALTH- 1939

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
April 20, 1939

**HUBBARD IS NAMED
TO HEALTH PROJECT**

Appointment of William Hubbard as assistant director of the health education project of the Louisiana Health Association was announced Wednesday by Kermit Parker, director.

Parker said a meeting of the organization, which has been formed with the aid of the New Orleans public health department to promote health education among negroes, will be held April 29 at 8 p. m. at the First African Baptist church, 2216 Third street.

AKA Sorority Opens Its Fifth Annual Clinic At Mound Bayou

Work Gets Praise Of Doctor Parran

MOUND BAYOU, Miss.—(ANP)—Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority opened its fifth annual clinic here Monday with a large number of patients waiting to receive the medical treatment and advice provided by the AKA health unit.

The health program, originated in 1934 by Miss Ida L. Jackson, was aimed to combat the venereal disease among Negroes in the deep South. Over 300 cases have been treated during the present clinic, many of whom return annually for advice and examination. plan, based on five years' observation had for its purpose combatting the devastating results of malnutrition and diet deficiency diseases traceable to the great needs of rural areas of the South.

At the beginning of this year's clinic, Dr. D. D. Dedwylder, county health supervisor for Bolivar county, announced that during the year 1,500 cases whose treatment had been initiated by the sorority staff workers had been completed by the personnel of the county health department, using medications which had been provided by the Alpha Kappa Alpha health unit.

Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, chairman of the health committee, Dr. Mary Williams, nationally known in the field of rural public health, and Miss Jackson, founder of the project, are members of the clinic staff, each one of whom has given five years of service to the promotion of the project.

BEGIN WITH SYPHILIS

This health project began operating through a venereal immunization program, which has expanded each year to include dental health, maternal health and venereal disease case-finding surveys.

For the 1939, the health committee introduced a demonstrational dietotherapy project. This

venereal disease has been operating in some sections of Bolivar county as an extension of the work begun by the sorority.

With the health committee for this year's clinic are Miss Marjorie Holloman of Washington, D. C., who has served in the clinic for four years; Miss Alma Porter teacher of physical education and hygiene in the public schools of Indianapolis. Miss Sallie Cullars of Newark, N. J., and Miss Bessie Lee of Alexander, Va., both graduates of Freeman's Hospital School of Nursing.

Health Clinic Opens At Mound Bayou

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National and state health officials have checked closely on the work undertaken by the AKA women and as a result have urged them to continue and to expand their plans for improvement of the health of the Negro.

1,500 Cases Completed

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Diet To Be Stressed

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ed on five years' observation, had for its purpose combatting the devastating results of mal-nutrition and diet deficiency diseases traceable to the great needs of rural areas of the South.

Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general of the United States Public Health service, highly endorses the work of the sorority and is anxious that this new work be launched. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, wife of the secretary of the treasury; Mrs. Thomas Parran, wife of the surgeon general, are greatly interested in the work being done by these women toward better health.

Good Will Promoted

One of the greatest achievements aside from the fact that this project is showing what can be done by groups of interested people is the changed attitude and spirit of cooperation that the white residents and health officials of Mississippi have shown. This work has done much to promote good will and understanding between Negroes and whites in the South.

The health committee introduced treatment for venereal disease with Wasserman tests as a part of their health program during 1937. Although this was the original plan, the immunization program for children took precedence because Health Child programs are established with greater facility. Since September, 1938, a daily clinic for venereal disease has

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One Doctor In Every 14,221 Persons In Mississippi Alarming To A.M.A.

Report Defeats Purpose of
Showing Nation Not in Need
Of FDR's Socialized Medicine

CHICAGO.—(A.N.P.)—With only one colored physician for each 14,221 Negroes and only 731 beds in general hospitals for the entire Negro population of 1,009,718, colored Mississippi this badly in need of improved medical care, according to a report on Hospital and Medical Care in Mississippi prepared by the council in medical education and hospitals of the American Medical association and just published in the A.M.A. journal.

The association has been fighting President Roosevelt's plan for socialized medicine on the grounds that virtually all persons in need of medical service could now obtain it. This report, however, indicates that Negroes are not being adequately served by private medicine and unless private medicine display an initiative hitherto lacking socialized medicine is apparently their only salvation.

Negroes are approximately 50 per cent of the total Mississippi population. In 1938 there were 100 hospitals in the state, 75 of them registered, with 2,381 beds for whites in general hospitals and only 731 for Negroes. There are also five registered hospitals devoted exclusively to Negroes with a total of 112 beds. In 1934 only 43 general hospitals accepted patients of both races, but today that number has been raised to 70. Last year of 5,698 hospital births just 479 were of Negroes.

It is estimated that 75 per cent of the deaths from tuberculosis in that state are colored. But despite this, there are only 40 beds available for Negroes out of 450 at the state sanitarium. The state, says the report, needs three times as many beds as are at present available.

The report also points out that the demand for medical care

among the state's 50 per cent Negro population "is likely to be less than among whites." It was not explained how this conclusion was reached in view of the high death rate from tuberculosis.

The number of general hospital beds for Negroes is .7 per 1,000, while for whites it is 2.4. Conditions are far worse in rural areas than in cities. The proportion of colored physicians, one to each 14,221 persons for a total of 71 in Mississippi, is the highest in the nation for a state. The national average is 2,984 to each physician, while for the North it is 1,497 to one.

The FSA has worked out a plan whereby it lends to clients between \$12 and \$30 annually per family for medical care. Some Negroes are understood to have profited by this scheme, but there is no record of colored doctors having been used.

But despite the lack of hospital space, small number of hospital births, lack of doctors, etc., the AMA report closes by saying that: "Extensive inquiry among all classes of the population including doctors, health officers, nurses and residents, the almost uniform response is that there is practically no one in Mississippi who cannot receive medical care regardless of his ability to pay."

The report did not state how many, if any, Negroes had questioned on this matter.

Lack Of Medical Care For Mississippi Negroes

A. M. A. Report Shows That
Negroes Suffer Because Of
Insufficient Hospitalization

Need of Roosevelt's Program of Socialized Medicine
Inadvertently Stressed

Mississippi Offers Horrible Example

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"Extensive inquiry among all classes of the population including doctors, health officers, nurses and residents, the almost uniform response is that there is practically no one in Mississippi who cannot receive medical care regardless of his ability to pay."

July 12, 1939

Negro Magazine To Review State Health Program

Mississippi's negro health program will be reviewed in the current issue of the National Negro Health News, according to information at the state health department Tuesday, from the U. S. Public Health Service.

Dr. J. A. Milne, director of county health work, wrote the article at the request of the Federal department after Negro Health Week in Mississippi had attracted nationwide attention.

"The article is indeed a commendable record of achievement and statement of future objectives," Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, health specialist with the national bureau, said.

"You will be pleased to know that the success of the plan of Health Week direction in Mississippi, as a period of emphasis and group activities in a co-ordinated year-round program, has stimulated the practice in other states where statewide promotion has not been established."

Magge, Miss., Courier
September 21, 1939

Mississippi State Board of Health

More rapid control of tuberculosis will be insured by a home for indigent incurables and an enlarged Negro Sanatorium than by any other possible measures, Dr. Henry Boswell, Superintendent of the State Sanatorium, has announced in commending recent activities of civic organizations for increased appropriations toward this end.

"Indigent incurable patients ramble over the country spitting out the germs of tuberculosis on the highways, the streets, carrying them into the courthouses, school buildings, restaurants and hotels, and even into the homes of those people whom they visit, thus endangering the lives during a year's time of hundreds of young people who are very susceptible to the infection of tuberculosis," Doctor Boswell said. He calls these incurables, wards of the state and strongly advocates that a building

be erected at the State Sanatorium whereby they might be confined under quarantine regulations.

Pointing out that the negro tuberculosis problem is one for which increased appropriation is urgent, Doctor Boswell said that 250 beds should be provided to take care of the acute type of disease which prevails among this race and is spread in widespread manner by cooks, washwomen, maids, and other servants closely and intimately associated with whole families in the home.

More than half of Mississippi's population is negro, Doctor Boswell explained, and 75 per cent of tuberculosis deaths in the state come from a little over 50 per cent of the population. "Actual love for the negroes who live so closely to us stimulates a desire to help this race as well as the fact that they are the main source of infection of the white race with tuberculosis," he said, concluding, "I sincerely hope the united cooperation of the entire citizenship of the state will make available a home for indigent incurables and an enlarged Negro Sanatorium to reduce the deaths from tuberculosis which still costs the lives of more young people than and other disease known to man."

Jackson Miss News
April 2, 1939

McComb, Miss. Journal
April 11, 1939

NEGRO DISEASE Great Decrease Shown RUINS STATE'S In Deaths of Negroes HEALTH RATES

Deaths among Mississippi negroes have been decreased more than 50 per cent from tuberculosis since 1920; from smallpox 100 per cent; from typhoid fever 90 per cent; from malaria, 60 per cent; from diphtheria, 11 per cent. These figures were revealed by Dr. Felix J. Underwood, State Health Officer, in reviewing health progress among Mississippi negroes in observance of National Negro Health Week. "Yet these figures do not tell the whole story," Doctor Underwood said.

Tuberculosis kills nearly 1000 Mississippi negroes every year. Syphilis strikes at least one in every five. More than 25,000 cases of malaria are reported annually among this race. Lack of sanitation among negroes "leaves wide open the loopholes for such filth-borne diseases as typhoid fever, dysentery, hookworm, and many others," he said.

Stating that malnutrition is one of the biggest of health problems among negroes, Doctor Underwood called it "a paradox in this land of plenty." In conquering malnutrition, he advises that colored folks be taught the value of turnips, collards, potatoes, milk, eggs, chickens, and that they be encouraged to have gardens and cows, "instead of planting cotton up to the doorsteps."

The 10,000 negroes who have tuberculosis in Mississippi he calls an economic liability as well as a source of great danger in many homes where they are employed as servants. For the good of both races, he recommends increased sanatorium facilities for treating tuberculosis among Mississippi negroes.

During the past five years 120,000 sanitary privies have been constructed in Mississippi through Federal help. "Yet," Doctor Underwood says, "three out of four fam-

ilies in the state cannot dispose of body wastes in a sanitary manner." A sanitary privy will be constructed without charge for anyone in the state who will furnish materials costing approximately \$16.50, he stated.

Doctor Underwood urges screening of negro homes to help reduce the high case rate of malaria among this race.

Okolona, Miss. Messenger
April 6, 1939

Negro Health Week

Public Health Problem No. 1 of the South is communicable disease among the negro race, Dr. Andrew Hedmeg, Director of the Adams County Health Department, Natchez, said at the State Board of Health offices in Jackson. He conferred there with state health workers regarding the observance of National Negro Health Week, April 2-9.

Syphilis is the Public Health Problem No. 1 of the nation, and Mississippi has the highest case rate for syphilis of any state in the Union, according to Dr. Hedmeg. At least 200,000 cases of the disease exist in the colored people of the State, he said. The disease is more prevalent among Negroes than white people, but cannot be controlled in either race until it is controlled in both.

A survey of 396 food-handlers and servants in Natchez revealed that 28 per cent of them had syphilis, Dr. Hedmeg declared. "Now," he said, "it is almost routine for a housewife or mother to ask for a health certificate when hiring a nurse or maid."

Calling attention to the Negro Health Week slogan, "The Citizen's Responsibility for Community Health," Dr. Hedmeg

said that almost 100 per cent of Negroes who have syphilis in Mississippi cannot afford to pay for treatment. "If given the opportunity and permitted the privilege, the Negro will take every advantage to protect his health," he declared.

Syphilis clinics for indigents are being extended, he stated, and during 1938 more than 200,000 doses of anti-syphilitic treatments were administered in these clinics and over 20,000 treatments were distributed to physicians for the treatment of their indigent patients.

Batesville, Miss. Catholic
March 30, 1939

NEGRO ADULT EDUCATION NOTES OF BATESVILLE Spencer Randolph, Instructor National Negro Health Week April 2-9

On Sunday, April 2nd, we begin observance of National Negro Health Week. Sunday services will use Health as a theme.

Throughout the week, community school and church are planning to emphasize health in all its various phases.

Friday, April 7th a Health Parade will be held in the afternoon, followed by a program in the school auditorium, with Dr. G. H. Wood as guest speaker.

To our white friends:

Healthy cooks, maids, nurses and janitors means healthy white people. The health of our race depends wholly upon the health of the others.

Please help us put over our Health Program.

Donations of money or prizes will be appreciated and put to a worthy cause.

DOROTHY McGOWAN, Local
Chairman Program.

SPENCER RANDOLPH,
Sponsor.

Woodville, Miss. Republican
April 15, 1939

CITES NEGRO HEALTH PROBLEM

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Stating that malnutrition is one of the biggest of health problems among negroes, Doctor Underwood called it "a paradox in this land of plenty." In conquering malnutrition, he advises that colored folks be taught the value of turnips, collards, potatoes, milk, eggs, chickens, and that they be encouraged to have gardens and cows, "instead of planting cotton up to the doorsteps."

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the state who will furnish materials costing approximately \$16.50, he stated.

Doctor Underwood urges screening of negro homes to help reduce the high case rate of malaria among this race.

Monticello, Miss. Press
April 13, 1939

DEATHS AMONG MISSISSIPPI NEGROES

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Philadelphia, Miss. Democrat
April 14, 1939

NEGRO DEATHS SHOW DECLINE

Certain Diseases Show Sharp Drop Since 1920

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Jackson, Miss. News
May 11, 1939

Health Officials To Talk at Negro Women's Meeting

Approximately 100 negro teachers and women leaders are expected to attend the thirteenth annual institute for negro women, which will be conducted by the Mississippi Synodical Auxiliary of the Presbyterian church at Jackson College, May 25-31.

Mrs. C. C. Alford, chairman of the conference, stated that the program was almost complete. Education of the negro race on basic health problems will be one of the major phases of the meeting, she said. Staff members of the health department have already mapped their part of the program.

The health program talks are as follows:

May 26—"Nutrition," Miss Marie Jordan, R. N. Hinds County Health department; May 27, "Mouth Health," Miss Gladys Eyrych, supervisor, mouth health, state board of health; May 29, "Syphilis," Dr. D. V. Galloway, supervisor, venereal disease control, state board of health; May 30, "Environmental Sanitation," Mr. H. A. Kroeze, director, sanitary engineering, state board of health; and May 31, Miss Eleanor Hassell, assistant supervisor, health education division state board of health.

Charleston, Miss. Sun
April 6, 1939

SYPHILIS IS HEALTH PROBLEM NO. 1

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the South is communicable disease among the negro race, Dr. Andrew Hedmeg, Director of the Adams County Health Department, Natchez, said at the State Board of Health offices in Jackson Saturday. He conferred there with state health workers regarding the observance of National Negro Health Week, April 2-9.

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the state, he said. The disease is more prevalent among Negroes than white people, but cannot be controlled in either race until it is controlled in both the Adams County Health Officer pointed out.

A survey of 396 food-handlers and servants in Natchez revealed that 28 per cent of them had syphilis, Dr. Hedmeg declared. "Now," he said, "it is almost routine for a housewife or mother to ask for a health certificate when hiring a nurse or maid."

Calling attention to the Negro Health Week Slogan, "The Citizen's Responsibility for Community Health," Dr. Hedmeg said that almost 100 per cent of Negroes who have syphilis in Mississippi cannot afford to pay for treatment. "If given the opportunity and permitted the privilege, the Negro will take every advantage to protect his health," he declared.

Syphilis clinics for indigents are being extended, he stated, and during 1938 more than 200,000 doses of anti-syphilitic treatments were administered in these clinics and over 20,000 treatments were distributed to physicians for the treatment of their indigent patients.

Jackson, Miss. News
June 10, 1939

NEGRO SCHOOL WORK PLANNED

Educational work among negroes on the prevention of syphilis, was set as an immediate goal of the Hinds County Social Hygiene Association at a meeting in the court house.

Dr. J. B. Heler, Jr., New Orleans, P. A. surgeon of the United States public health service, recommended that the group sponsor legislation requiring pre-marital blood tests for syphilis and blood tests of pregnant women.

Plans discussed included a membership campaign during the fall, and assistance to the state association in organizing county units in nearby counties.

Dr. W. E. Noblin, county health officer, reported on work being done in the Hinds county syphilis clinic for indigent sufferers from this disease. Dr. D. V. Galloway, exec-

utive secretary of the state association, asked for the cooperation of the Hinds county association in forming additional county groups.

Dr. I. F. Simmons, high school instruction supervisor of the Jackson public schools, was named chairman of the committee which will work on an expanded program of educational work among negroes.

Other members of the committee are Miss Eleanor Hassell, assistant supervisor of health education for the state board of health, and O. B. Cobbins, supervisor of Jackson negro schools.

Other board members attending the meeting included Mrs. Luther Manship, president; Ray H. Baird, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. E. A. Wood, Clinton; Miss Blanche McKeown, Miss Eulalia Patterson, Miss Mary Ross.

Jackson, Miss. News
June 21, 1939

Health Official Praises Negroes For Song Group

"Songs of the Soul," a negro organization in Mississippi headed by Anselm Finch, Brandon, was highly praised by Dr. Felix J. Underwood, state health officer, in a recent address before the student body of Alcorn A. and M. College, near Holly Springs.

"In Mississippi, efforts of colored folks towards improved health among their own people are numerous," the official said. "The group of negro singers who banded together last fall for 'Songs of the Soul' not only afforded audience of Jackson's municipal auditorium a treat in America's richest folk music, but they demonstrated the rare courage and bravery of a race fighting its own battles against the ravaging disease—tuberculosis.

"This desire of your people to help yourselves is doing more to improve the status of the negro health in Mississippi than any other factor."

"Songs of the Soul," headed a fight against tuberculosis among negroes with the co-operation of the state health department and the State Sanatorium. The same group of singers will leave Mississippi soon to appear on the New York World's Fair program and broadcast over a coast-to-coast network on July 15.

Organizations and individuals have been asked to help finance the trip.

Only One Doctor for Each 14,221 in Miss.

CHICAGO—(ANP)—With only one colored physician for each 14,221 colored persons and only 731 beds in general hospitals for the entire colored population of 1,009,718, colored Mississippi is badly in need of improved medical care, according to a report on hospital and medical care in Mississippi prepared by the council on medical education and hospitals of the American Medical Association and just published in the AMA journal.

Defeats Own Argument

The association has been fighting President Roosevelt's plan for socialized medicine on the grounds that virtually all persons in need of medical service could now obtain it.

This report, however, indicates that colored people are not being adequately served by private medicine and unless private medicine displays an initiative hitherto lacking, socialized medicine is apparently their only salvation.

Half of Population Colored

Colored citizens are approximately 50 per cent, of the total Mississippi population. In 1938 there were 100 hospitals in the State, seventy-five of them registered, with 2,381 beds for whites in general hospitals and only 731 for colored.

There are also five registered hospitals devoted exclusively to colored people with a total of 112 beds. In 1934 only forty-three general hospitals accepted patients of both races, but today that number has been raised to seventy. Last year of 5,698 hospital births just 479 were colored.

It is estimated that 75 per cent of the deaths from tuberculosis in that State are colored. But despite this, there are only forty beds available for colored out of 450 at the State Sanitarium. "The State," says the report, "needs three times as many beds as are at present available."

AKA Health Project

THE health program inaugurated in Mississippi in 1934 by Miss Ida L. Jackson, under auspices of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, to combat venereal diseases among Negroes in the deep South, opened its fifth annual clinic in Mound Bayou two weeks ago.

At first suspicious of the sponsors and active personnel, the work has been so successful that it now enjoys the sympathy and interest of health officials in Mississippi and white physicians. Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general of the U. S. Public Health Service, has heartily endorsed the undertaking.

It took courage, skill and faith to bring to fruition this humane undertaking. Its full import is of national significance at a time when America is more health conscious than ever; and when federal machinery has been set in motion to cleanse underprivileged groups of much of their physical disabilities. The work is also a glowing tribute to the medical profession, so often maligned. On the clinical staff are Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, chairman of the health committee; Dr. Mary Williams, nationally recognized as an authority on rural public health; and Miss Jackson, the founder.

The AKA has set a valuable example in service to those in distress which should be followed by other groups throughout the country. The selection of Mississippi for this type of service is prophetic. It is in the deep South that the race has been most exploited. It is in the South that it will experience its rehabilitation.

Negro Health in South

THE recent fifth annual health clinic of the AKA sorority, held in Mound Bayou, Miss., focused attention upon the general health of the Negro in the deep South. The work and worth of this clinic has been inestimable to the Negroes of that section in aiding toward better health for members of that racial group. It may not be known by many people who have never lived in that section of the country, but it is a fact that Negroes of the deep South receive very little attention with regard to their health, except as it is given by such organizations as the AKA. The state health boards, composed of all whites, take off very little time in looking after the health of the Negro citizens. Most of the deep-South states follow the program of antebellum days, and let the Negro live or die, as chance may dictate.

It is shocking, but nevertheless true, therefore, that the health of the Negro in the deep South is in a poor state. This fact was partially revealed as a result of the work of the AKA clinic. Venereal diseases, to which the AKA clinic directed most of its attention, are rampant, and the states do little or nothing to check its spread. What they have done has been done in recent years, and has been far inadequate to the needs. The poverty of the Negroes in the deep South, their poor housing, and the lack of general health supervision, makes them easy prey to diseases of almost every nature. It is no small wonder, then, that Negro death incidence in the deep South is, in some instances, five times that of the whites.

Malnutrition plays an important part in rendering the health of the Negro in the deep South to such a low ebb. In certain sections, sow belly and beans are the sole food, morning and night, and that often in insufficient quantities. Obtaining proper food for growing Negro children in these sections is wholly out of the question. The result of this inability is revealed in the puny, sickly children, many of whom die at an early age. Improvement of the Negro's health in the deep South is paramount to his survival. Better food, better medical care and supervision is the only hope for improvement and therefore survival.

DR. C. S. JOHNSON ON TUBERCULOSIS BOARD OF NATION

Fisk Professor Of Social Science Gets Appointment Of High Responsibility

The National Tuberculosis Association announces the personnel of its Committee on Tuberculosis among Negroes. Dr. C. S. Johnson of the Department of Social Science at Fisk University, Nashville, is a member of the committee of which Dr. C. Howard Marcy of Pittsburgh, Pa., is chairman.

Other members of the committee besides Dr. Marcy and Prof. Johnson, are: Dr. Kendall Emerson, secretary; Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer, Montgomery, Ala.; Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director of Negro Health under the Julius Rosenberg Fund, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. P. P. McCain, superintendent of State Sanatorium, Sanatorium, N. C.; Mrs. D. McL. McDonald, executive secretary of the South Carolina Tuberculosis Association, Columbus, S. C.; Dr. Franklin C. McLean, Chicago, Ill.; Pansy Nichols, executive secretary of the Texas Tuberculosis Association, Austin, Texas.

Dr. C. St. C. Guild is director of the tuberculosis program among Negroes for the National Tuberculosis Association.

It is the ambition of the Davidson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association to have a permanent committee on tuberculosis among the Negroes.

Negro Sculptor Selected To Head Prize Committee

Richmond Barthe of New York City, one of the most prominent Negro sculptors in the country, has been appointed chairman of a committee to select a medal design for use in connection with the annual Negro essay contest sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association. It was announced today by Mr. Frank Kiernan, Director of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association. E. Simms Campbell and James Allen are other New York artists on the committee.

The competition in medal design is open to Negro students in art classes in colleges, universities and WPA groups. The design must be symbolic of the spirit and purpose of the essay contest, which each year finds more than 100,000 Negro college and high school students writing on the problems of tuberculosis. These essay contests have been held for the past six years.

The design must be 12 inches in diameter and the contemplated medal will be 1½ inches in diameter. Writers of the best essays in the 1940 contest will receive cash prizes as well as medals.

Barthe is a native of Bay St. Louis, Miss., and he studied art at the Chicago Art Institute. His work has been shown at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago, the Texas Centennial, the Pennsylvania Academy in Philadelphia, and the Carnegie Institute.

The Whitney Museum in New York has three of his famous pieces. They are "Blackberry Woman," "Comedian" and "African Dancer." He holds an honorary Master of Arts degree from Xavier University in New Orleans.

Other prominent Negro artists on Barthe's committee are Meta Warwick Fuller, Framingham, Mass.; Alain Looke, Washington, D. C.; Wilmer Jennings, Providence, Rhode Island; Sergeant Johnson, Berkeley, California, and Archibald J. Motley, Chicago, Illinois.

100,000 To Enter T-B Essay Contest

NEW YORK, (ANP)—One hundred thousand Negro students throughout the country during 1940 will study the control of tuberculosis for their written entries in the Seventh Annual Essay contest, which was announced by the National Tuberculosis Association. College and high school students will participate.

Prizes totaling more than \$200 will be distributed in the final contest by the National Tuberculosis Association. These awards will be made October 1, 1940. In addition separate prizes will be given by many state and local tuberculosis organizations. Winners in the final contest also will receive silver or bronze medals.



RICHMOND BARTHE, who leads the committee of outstanding Negro artists and sculptors to select the best medal design for the National Tuberculosis Association. The medals, designed by Negro art students, will be given to winners in annual essay contests on tuberculosis.

Negro Health Movie on TB Among Negroes To Be Issue at Medical Parley Seen by More than 3,000,000

8-2-39
Vital problems affecting the health of the Negro people will be the main topic of five days' discussion at the 45th annual convention of the National Medical Association, which is scheduled to be held in New York, August 14-19, at Public School No. 68, 127 West 127th Street.

A public health meeting, under the auspices of the National Medical Association and the National Dental Association, will be held Monday, August 14, at St. Mark's M. E. Church, 48 Edgecomb Avenue.

Prominent persons who will address the meeting are: John L. Rice, Commissioner of Health of New York City; Dr. R. A. Vonderlehr, U. S. Public Health Service; Fred L. Morton, State Health Department of Virginia, and Dr. M. J. Bent, professor of preventive medicine, Meharry Medical College.

Delegates will be welcomed officially by Mayor LaGuardia and Governor Lehman, Tuesday evening, August 15, in a mass meeting at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street.

The picture, written by Edward Lawson, managing editor of Opportunity Magazine, and starring Rex Ingram, was shown once a day at the Science and Education Building of the New York World's Fair during the summer — this partly accounting for the large number of white persons who saw it— and arrangements are being made for its showing at the Fair again next summer.

NEW YORK—More than 3,000,000 persons have already seen the film, "Let My People Live", made last year by the National Tuberculosis Association with the cooperation of the National Urban League and Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Cameron St. C. Guild, old director of the association's committee on Tuberculosis Among Negroes(has informed the League.

Dr. Guild based his estimate upon figures submitted by local tuberculosis associations in cities and counties all over the United States. About one million of those who have viewed the film, he said, were white, the remainder were Negroes. Both derived equal benefit from the presentation, although it was prepared especially for showing to colored audiences.

Have 362 Prints
At present 362 prints of the film are in use throughout the country, Dr. Guild stated. Forty-seven of these prints are for showing in commercial theatres, the remainder are on safety film, and are shown at meetings and small gatherings.

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AIDES IN WAR ON SYPHILIS

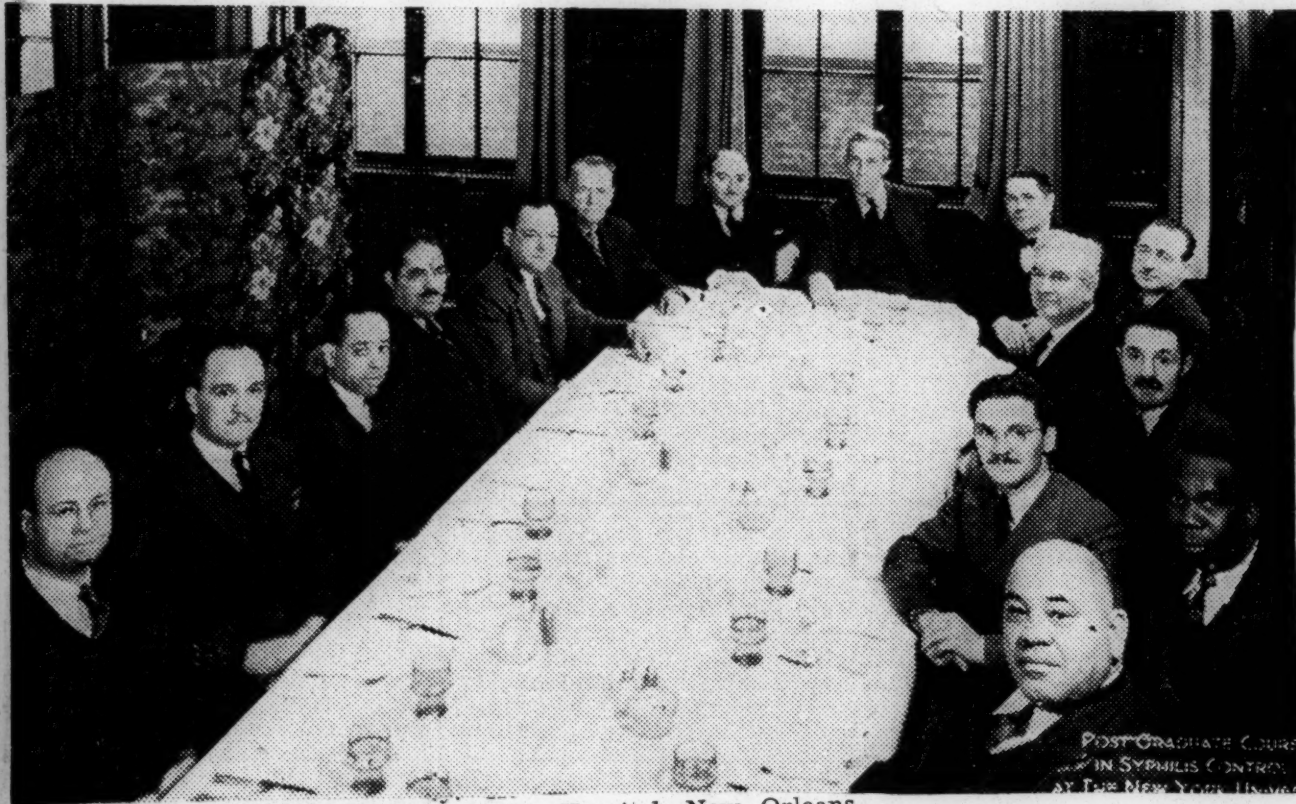


Photo shows the fourteen physicians, three colored and one Por-He is a cousin of Dr. Arnold H. to Rican, selected from 500 applicants, who studied at the Bellevue Medical School on a fellowship from the New York State Department of Health under the auspices of the Federal drive against syphilis. The colored physicians are: Drs. Mark DeLeon Mt. Vernon, N.Y.; Joseph M. Bobb, Buffalo, and Marshall E. Ross, New York. The Porto Rican is Dr. Antonio Gujario. Sar Juan. The course lasted two months and the requirements necessitated that the men have some public health experience.

Dr. Ross received his B.S. and M.D. degrees from Howard University and did advanced work at New York Post-Graduate Hospital in surgery and gynecology. He interned at Freedmen's and is assistant visiting gynecologist at Harlem Hospital. Dr. DeLeon received a Lincoln A.B., and a Howard M.D., and interned at Freedmen's. He is vice-chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee. Dr. Bobb has a B.S. from the University of Indiana and an M.D. from Meharry. He interned at the Flint-

"Tuberculosis Among Negroes" Discussed By Dr. E. P. Roberts Before Durham Medical Club

Do you know, I've come to the conclusion that there is no Negro health problem! The germs of disease act in the same way for all races. . . . " was the quotation from a capable white physician included in the address given recently by Dr. E. P. Roberts before the Durham Medical Club meeting held at the Hotel Alcott in New York City. This and other equally startling direct quotations Dr. Roberts brought out in his discussion on "Tuberculosis Among Negroes." It took the speaker, he said, four years to discover that tuberculosis and syphilis generally attributed to Negroes, are originally white man's diseases, that Negroes are people. In this study of tuberculosis the Negro doctor does not labor under

is a Negro. His economic status makes it impossible for him to secure adequate medical care, and, in many cases, medical attention of any sort is impossible. As late as 1932 in many southern states, one out of every four Negroes died without any medical care—no doctor, no nurse."

Hand in hand with the above severe disadvantages the education of the Negro nurse and doctor is an added handicap. The speaker illustrated by saying, "To get the training requisite to become an expert in this field is almost impossible. Ninety per cent of Negro doctors are educated at Howard and Meharry Colleges, which haven't the clinical facilities for giving adequate training in this area. To be able to place Negro interns in other hospitals is rare. Opportunities for advanced or graduate study for the Negro doctor are limited. Too often there must be a special dispensation made by a powerful and influential friend. For instance, in New York City, where we have the largest Negro urban population in the world, and where we have the highest death rate among Negroes from tuberculosis, during the last forty-five years we have had as experts in tuberculosis and public health only Peyton F. Anderson, John West, and Sidney Peterson. If the need were met, two or three hundred men qualified as Dr. Anderson could be placed in the thirteen southern states and then there would be a great need for more in the North, East and West. In spite of the social order in America, in spite of the need of man power to make safe our democracy, spiritual and humanitarian impulses should demand for the Negro doctor an opportunity to develop his abilities and to make it possible for him to give his contribution to the preservation of human life. Working side by side with the Negro doctor should be the well-qualified Negro nurse. . . ."

The speaker offered health education for the masses as the only remedy for this situation. This education should be an integral part of general education. Equality in opportunity for receiving this education. . . not three months for a term when the white pupil of the same age and station has eight or nine months of school during each year.

Dr. P. F. Anderson was guest of Dr. Roberts at this meeting. Dr. Anderson's discourse to the meeting concerned itself with "Case Finding" and was well received.

This condition is reflected in the records of the relief rolls in every American city. In New York City, for instance, every fifth person on relief

Health Aid Program Slated For Purchase

A health education program, including the presentation of two sound pictures on tuberculosis, will mark the next meeting of The Mothers' Club of Purchase, Tuesday at the Community House, in Purchase. The films will be shown through the courtesy of the Westchester Tuberculosis and Health Association, Inc., of White Plains.

Dr. Eugene Bogardus, of the County Department of Health, will be the speaker and the program will be under the direction of Mrs. Bertha Holmes, Purchase school and public health nurse. The films show the latest procedures in finding early tuberculosis and in curing it. "Behind The Shadows" and "Let My People Live" are their titles.

The latter deals with tuberculosis in the Negro race and was filmed at Tuskegee Institute. High school students are invited to attend the meeting, Mrs. Holmes said.

FEB 24 1939

Health Center Head Says Negro Professional Workers Should Assist Lower-Income Groups

Answering those who criticize New York City's health clinics and other agencies offering free professional assistance to the indigent, Dr. John B. West, District Health Officer in charge of the Central Harlem Health Center, said last Wednesday afternoon in a radio address over Station WNYC that Negro doctors must realize that these trends toward the socialization of professional services will increase rather than diminish as time goes on, and that it is up to them to keep step with the times and seek new opportunities for service in fields thus opened. The address was made in connection with a special program arranged as a part of the National Urban League's Vocational Opportunity Campaign.

"The possibilities that lie in professional public service," he said, "should certainly intrigue Negro professional men and women. Negro workers need these services more than any other group here in America; the Negro professional man must either recognize this need and meet it, or fail to recognize it and himself be left in need."

Dr. West stated that, "given the wherewithal, Negro workers, white workers—any kind of workers—prefer their own personal physician, any day, to the necessarily impersonal health center. They would rather have their own lawyer to defend them in the courts than someone arbitrarily assigned to help them. But it stands to reason that they can't have either if they don't have the money to pay for them. And so it seems to me that the welfare of the Negro worker is as important to the Negro professional man as it is to the worker himself. The Negro worker must be helped to make his way into industry. New job opportunities must be created for him. His pay envelope must be enlarged. Only when this has happened can the Negro professional man expect his private practice to return to normal."

N. Y. Tuberculosis And Health Association Makes Report On Last Year's Activities

Eleven thousand requests for guidance in health problems were received by the Personal Information Service of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association at its headquarters and its three branch offices, Dr. I. Ogden Woodruff, president, announces in the report of the Association for the year 1938. This number marked an increase of more than a thousand requests received during 1937.

Reviewing the year's work in tuberculosis, the heart diseases, social hygiene, community dental service, research and health education, the report lists among the Association's leading activities its campaign for additional hospitals for the tuberculous, notably in Upper Manhattan. A social hygiene study resulted in the formation of an Association of Syphilis Clinics for improvement and standardization of treatment given patients at venereal disease clinics. In addition to conducting the Sixth Annual Regional Conference on Social Hygiene, surveys and special courses in social hygiene were conducted, principally for physicians and medical social workers.

The Association, through its Heart Committee, is the only organization in Greater New York conducting a public health program for the heart diseases. The report points out that there are only 244 beds in New York City available for convalescent cardiac children and that facilities in this field are practically non-existent. The Association's activities in this field included efforts for the maintenance of high standards of service in cardiac clinics, research into the natural history of the diseases of the heart, and preparation of a fourth edition of the "Criteria for the Classification and Diagnosis of Heart Disease," a book nationally used by physicians and medical students.

In the field of dental care, arrangements were made for the treatment of underprivileged children, mostly of high school age, for whom no public dental services were available.

The major part of the Association's health education program in

Manhattan was conducted in health centers in cooperation with the Department of Health. A study entitled "The Present Trend in Case Fatality Rates in Tuberculosis," prepared by the Association's statistician, received international attention because of its significant observations and its bearing upon the modern treatment of tuberculosis.

The Association's Bronx Committee conducted an extensive health education program in the Bronx schools and among tuberculosis hospital patients. In Harlem an intensive educational program on tuberculosis, where the disease presents an acute problem, was carried on by means of lectures, courses for nurses and health workers, motion pictures, exhibits and the wide distribution of literature. In the Borough of Richmond a total of 2,307 were X-rayed in a tuberculosis survey conducted jointly with the Department of Health and the Works Progress Administration.

Among objectives now being sought by the Association, the 1938 lists the need for more hospital beds for the tuberculous, the problem of caring for children with rheumatic heart disease, closer coordination among the city's voluntary health agencies, and the need for more adequate funds for the development of its health education program.

HUDSON N. Y. REGISTER
WEDNESDAY MAY 3 1939

HEALTH FILMS TO BE SHOWN TONIGHT

Because of illness in the family of Mrs. Cecil L. Schultz, of Philmont who was to have been chairman of the showing of health films tonight by the Women's Auxiliary to the Medical Society of the County of Columbia, Mrs. Henry J. Noerling, of Valatie, and Mrs. William D. Collins, of this city, will act as co-chairman.

The health films, which have been obtained from the State Department of Health, through the co-operation of the Columbia County Department of Health, will be shown in the Junior High school at 8 o'clock and a cordial invitation to see them is extended to the public. There will be no admission charge. The films to be shown include "Let My People Live," "Life Begins," "A Call to Arms" and "Sentinels of Safety." One of the films features the 100 voice Tuskegee Choir from Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Harriet Pickens Gets Post As Harlem T. B. Executive Secretary Elmer A. Carter

On May 31st at a meeting of the Harlem Tuberculosis and Health Committee of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, chairman, announced the appointment as executive secretary of the committee of Miss Harriet Ida Pickens, daughter of Dean and Mrs. William Pickens. Mrs. Roberts announced also that Mrs. Anna J. Weir will continue with the committee as office secretary.

Miss Pickens starts her new work June 15th, resigning her present position as a supervisor of the Recreation Program maintained in nine local centers by the W. H. A. for the Juvenile Aid Bureau of the Police Department. Miss Pickens received her college preparation at P. S. 119 and Wadleigh High School and graduated in 1930 cum laude from Smith College in Northampton, Mass. She also taught at Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., and has done graduate work toward a Master's degree under the faculty of Political Science at Columbia University. Miss Pickens has been active in the membership work of the YWCA and is a member of the Board of the New York City YWCA and of the Committee of Management of the West 137th Street Branch.

Present at the meeting in addition to the members of the Harlem Tuberculosis and Health Committee were over one hundred representatives of the West Harlem Council of Social agencies and of the medical and dental professions, to hear Dr. Reginald M. Atwater, executive director of the American Public Health Association speak on the proposed National Health Program and the Wagner Bill now before Congress. Dr. John B. West, Lester B. Granger and Dr. Alfred M. Hellman took part in the discussion.

Mrs. Eva T. Parks reported upon the work of the Membership Committee. Dr. Neville T. Whiteman, chairman of the Health Education Committee reported on the enlarged health education program being carried out with the help of a grant for health education among Negroes made to the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association by the Greater New York Fund. Dr. Whiteman reported the successful completion May 4th of a Social Hygiene seminar in which twenty-five leaders in work with young people had met weekly for nine

weeks to discuss social hygiene problems with experts in the field. A course on social hygiene open to a larger number, Dr. Whiteman announced, is being planned for the fall.

Discusses Socialized Medicine For Negro

Negro physicians and surgeons should look "behind the scenes" of the American Medical Association, and examine its attitude and policy toward the Negro in the medical profession, before accepting its leadership in the fight against inauguration of socialized medicine, says Elmer Anderson Carter, editor of OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life, in the May issue of that magazine.

"No group in America is in greater need of medical care than the Negro," Mr. Carter writes. "There are hundreds and thousands of Negroes who are born and die without attendance of a physician or even a practical nurse. . . . Sheer poverty precludes the great mass of Negroes from enjoying decent and adequate medical attention. And where poverty is not the principal factor, race prejudice makes a measurable contribution to the appalling and disgraceful mortality rate which the Negro bears in America."

"This racial prejudice denies Negro students the opportunity to enter the medical schools of America save in few instances. It denies opportunity for Negro graduates of even the medical colleges where they are allowed to study the opportunity for internship in municipal, state and Federal hospitals supported by taxation of Negro citizens as well as white, not to speak of private hospitals, many of which are tax exempt. It is the force that excludes Negro physicians from the staffs of these hospitals and young Negro women from the nursing schools."

"What has the American Medical Association ever done about these things? When has it ever made an effort to enable Negro physicians to secure the clinical experience by which they might improve their efficiency?"

"The American Medical Association could have used its influence to break down the racial barriers which exist in medical schools in America. It exercises tremendous power in shaping the policies and plans of public hospitals, but if it has ever taken a step to secure for the Negro physician his rights to participation on the staffs of these hospitals we have yet to hear of it."

IMMUNIZING AGAINST DIPHTHERIA



Early Worker 9-17-39 New York
A Negro child being immunized against diphtheria at the Central Harlem District Health Center. This dread disease has its greatest incidence among infants and pre-school age children.

Early Worker Noted Doctor Hits Forced Syphilis Tests of Workers

11-6-39 New York
Many Negroes Have Lost Employment Because of Prejudice and Misinformation on Subject, NAACP Declares in Statement

The compulsory examination of domestics, cooks, waiters, barbers and beauticians to determine whether they have syphilis, is wholly unjustified, because "ninety-nine and nine-tenths per cent of all infections with syphilis are acquired by means of one or another form of sexual contact and by this means only."

This was the revealing statement made by Dr. Joseph E. Moore, of Baltimore's Johns Hopkins University, in a speech before the New England Post Graduate Assembly of Harvard, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, last Tuesday.

Acclaiming the statement of the Hopkins Medical professor as a scientific truth which cracks another link in the chain of prejudice built up against the Negro citizens in this country, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People urged the United States Health Department to include this type of sane investigation in its program on the treatment of the disease.

"Many employers and housewives have taken advantage of the educational campaign to relieve Americans of this disease, to exercise their prejudice against Negroes," the statement said. They have thereby thrown thousands of Negroes out of work. False claims and plain ignorance on the part of otherwise intelligent citizens plus the prejudice of many research scholars in the field of medicine has forced many Negroes, who comprise the largest percentage of workers in the domestic field, to submit to compulsory syphilis treatments.

"Dr. Moore's clarifying statement before the New England Post Graduate Assembly of Harvard, should

do a great deal to stimulate an honest and intelligent campaign against the spread of this disease which certainly is not a respecter of any race, color or creed."

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
January 5, 1939

Vote On New Negro T. B.

Ward Asked

Board Authorizes Bill to Be
Drawn Up For N. C.
Legislature.

The board of managers of the Mecklenburg tubercular sanatorium yesterday authorized Chairman Arnie D. Cashion to have a bill drawn for presentation to the Legislature providing for a referendum on construction of a new ward for negroes at the hospital.

Superintendent H. L. Seay of the Mecklenburg institution explained that tuberculosis problem among negroes in the county is extremely bad, and that never, until larger quarters are provided for treating negroes, will the control program become adequate. The situation is one of vital interest to the white population since the latter is subject to contraction of the disease unless it is controlled among all classes, it was explained.

The need for additional quarters in which to treat negro patients has been recognized for some time, and considerable thought has been given the problem by the superintendent and the board. Only by action of the Legislature can the needed improvement be made.

The Legislature also will be requested to provide for increasing the tax rate limitation at the sanatorium from five to eight cents. The possibility is that the increase will be made 10 cents with the understanding that the rate will be used only until sufficient funds have been collected to finance the addition.

It is understood that the Legislature may not authorize the rate increase without a vote of the people of the county. Since the cost of the addition will be approximately \$35,000, the board expressed hope yesterday that the people of the county would approve the expenditure.

The sanatorium is keeping up with the demand of white patients for treatment, but there is and has been for years a long waiting list of negroes who need treatment, the superintendent explained.

Henderson N. C. Dispatch
April 7, 1939

Health Work For Negroes Is Active Throughout State

Daily Dispatch Bureau,
In the Sir Walter Hotel.

Raleigh, April 6.—North Carolina's public health program for its Negro population is carried on day by day, the year round, it was pointed out here by Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, State Health Officer.

"Since 1936," Dr. Reynolds said, "a Negro physician, Dr. Walter J. Hughes, has been connected with the State Board of Health in a full-time capacity, and his duties are to aid county, city and district health officers with relation to problems affecting members of the Negro race.

"In addition to this, Dr. Reynolds continued, "North Carolina has six Negro dentists, working in the public schools; thirty-eight public health nurses, and twenty-one Negro physicians, connected in part-time capacity with the various health units. Nine are connected with venereal disease clinics and twelve with maternal and infant clinics.

"In other words," he continued, "we have the largest Negro public health personnel, per population, in the entire country. I think the idea of National Negro Health Week is splendid, and I will be glad when all the States have advanced to the point where they will not depend on any one day, or season, for calling this work to the attention of the people but will, like North Carolina, make the problem one for year-round attention."

NORTH CAROLINA

Ahoskie, N. C. Herald
March 9, 1939

WHITE MAN AND NEGRO

BEFORE the writer of this piece had read the last column to right on this page this week, the practical value of public investment in saving human life from preventable diseases through establishing public agencies which provide medical service that no single individual is able to develop for himself was so forcibly impressed by two concrete examples from opposite ends of the social scale that we had determined to write an editorial about it.

Through the work of the Hertford county health department an outstanding citizen of Ahoskie has been saved from a lingering and expensive illness, and has been restored to health and usefulness. That is the example from one end of the scale. (You can read about that in the column to the right.)

This week in the print shop where this newspaper is printed at Ahoskie, a Negro boy went back to work. Four years ago he had to quit his job as handy man about the print shop. The doctors said he had tuberculosis and there was no chance for him except a lingering death after three or four months of sickness, unless he could be given immediate treatment. He had no funds; and he was the oldest of several children, the support of the family which was without a legitimate father. He would have to go back into his crowded home, slowly die, and in dying spread the plague to other members of the family—and into the homes of whites where they would work as servants as long as they could drag around.

But the State of North Carolina maintains a sanatorium where Negroes, who are fortunate enough to se-

cure a bed, may be given the care and treatment that will cure tuberculosis, provided the county from whence they come will pay a small share of the cost of food for the patient. Employees of the Negro boy secured his admission to the sanatorium, defraying the cost of his care; the county aided the family with a monthly contribution.

This week the Negro boy, restored to health, went back to work, a good workman returned to productive employment, earning wages for the support of himself and family and giving satisfaction to his employees. In his case a small investment, with the aid of established public health agencies, has saved a life, kept a large family off of public charity, and saved for productive labor an experienced, trusted, and productive worker. It was an investment profitable from every practical dollars and cents standpoint, leaving out all other considerations.

Multiply these examples of dollars and cents profit by hundreds of cases where sickness and death could be prevented, not only in the prevention and cure of tuberculosis alone but other diseases as well, and it becomes evident that investment in adequate facilities by the public for prevention and cure of human ailments is an investment that pays dividends in cash and is not an extravagant expense.

And because it is not an extravagance but an investment that returns

profit is why Hertford county and the Roanoke-Chowan section should take steps to provide themselves with hospital and sanatorium facilities to meet the crying need of a people who endure needless suffering and economic handicap from the lack of them.

Charlotte, N. C., News
June 8, 1939

Tuberculosis Sanatorium Tax Endorsed By Negro Doctors

added to the original 5-cent rate, doctors for the success of the asking that this 8-cent rate, with Mecklenburg Sanatorium tax elec- an addition of 2 cents, be voted tion, making the plea that many into a straight legal 10-cent rate. tubercular Negroes die in Charlotte. A special registration is neces- each year while awaiting admit- sary for the citizens to qualify to tance to the hospital, represented vote. The vote is against the reg- today's growing expression of sen- istration. If a majority of those timent in favor of the proposed registered vote for the tax it maintenance tax. becomes legal.

The endorsement came from the Charlotte Negro Medical Society, signed by Dr. Stirling F. Hogans, president, whose name appeared with those of the other officers: Dr. M. D. Brodie, vice-president; Dr. Robert H. Green, secretary; and Dr. A. J. Williams, a dentist, treasurer.

"The people of Charlotte in general and the colored people in particular should register and vote for the additions to the Sanatorium," the statement said: "The record shows that during the past year 24 persons died before they were able to gain admission to the hospital. There are only 26 beds available for colored patients and there is always a waiting list of from twenty to twenty-five, many of whom die before they are admitted. The subject of tuberculosis is one that concerns all the people in the community."

The proposed increased tax, which is to be voted on in three weeks, would raise the Sanatorium rate from 5 to 10 cents, but the increase is not actually that much — the actual increase being 2 cents, only.

The Sanatorium's tax difficulties have grown since the beginning. When the institution was built the prospect then was for a part of the expense of operation to be borne by the Duke Foundation, and the maintenance tax rate was set at 5 cents, which was considered quite enough under the circumstances.

After that two adverse changes were made which served to curb the hospital's natural development. One was that the Duke Foundation changed its policies and that fund was withdrawn. The other was that with the depression property values shrank and the 5-cent tax was insufficient. The Legislature passed a law permitting the tax rate increase, but the law was found to be invalid. The County Government thereupon, forced to curtail the hospital's facilities drastically or to furnish the necessary money from some other source, made an appropriation from the poor fund. This poor fund appropriation totals an approximate 3-cent tax rate, which,

NEGRO HEALTH WORK PROMOTED BY STATE

North Carolina's public health program for its Negro population is carried on day by day, the year round, it was pointed out here by Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, State Health Officer, with reference to National Negro Health Week, now in progress.

"Since 1936," Dr. Reynolds said, "a Negro physician, Dr. Walter J. Hughes, has been connected with the State Board of Health in a full-time capacity, and his duties are to aid county, city and district health officers with relation to problems affecting members of the Negro race."

"In addition to this, Dr. Reynolds continued, "North Carolina has six Negro dentists, working in the public schools; thirty-eight public health nurses, and twenty-one Negro physicians, connected in part-time capacity with the various health units. Nine are connected with venereal disease clinics and twelve with maternal and infant clinics."

"In other words," he continued, "we have the largest Negro public health personnel, per population, in the entire country."

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
April 13, 1939

Officials Will Accept New Annex

Final inspection of the recently completed Negro addition to the Forsyth County Tuberculosis Hospital, preceding formal acceptance of the structure by the county was made Thursday afternoon by WPA representatives, architects and county officials.

Dr. D. C. Speas and T. C. Johnson, members of the Forsyth county board of commissioners, were to accept the new annex on behalf of the county.

Members of the firm of Northrup and O'Brien, architects for the job, and officials of the hospital took part in the final inspection of the structure before it is officially turned over to the county.

Cost \$68,800

The new annex was erected at a cost of \$68,800. It has two

spacious sun parlors in addition to the wing of rooms. The interior of the building is painted a light green. Room floors are of asphalt tile. Connecting bath facilities for each room is one of the features.

Delivery and installation of furniture and other equipment in the institution, for which contracts were let Wednesday by the county commissioners, is scheduled to be completed by the middle of next month, it was learned Thursday.

Contracts were awarded to three firms submitting low bids totaling \$3,809.14 for three groups of items. The contracts call for delivery of the equipment within 30 days after the bids are accepted.

May Open in May

Dr. P. A. Yoder, superintendent of the institution, said today that old patients may be moved into the new addition sometime in May or shortly after the new equipment has been installed.

There will be no new patients taken into the addition, however, until the budget for the new fiscal year has been adopted July 1.

Low bid of \$2,300.44 on equipment was submitted by the A. S. Aloe Company, of St. Louis, for dressers, chiffoniers, rockers, bedside tables and screens for the new annex.

Contract for electric food conveyors, sterilizers, wheelchairs, stretchers, lobby furniture and miscellaneous equipment was awarded to Powers and Anderson Company of Richmond.

The Southeastern Equipment Company was awarded contract for the initial supply of mattresses and pillows at \$243.72.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
April 7, 1939

Environment Has Much To Do With Negroes' Conditions of Health

Students of A. and T. college heard Dr. J. N. Mills, college physician at North Carolina College

for Negroes, Durham, as part of their observance of the national negro health week program Friday.

Prof. C. R. A. Cunningham, of the college biology department, presided, and Nurse Shoffner, of the city public health service, spoke briefly on the nature of the work carried out by that service.

National negro health week was founded by the late Booker T. Washington as a part of the educative process so necessary to the low

mortality rate and health welfare of the negro group.

Dr. Mills said that the terrific conditions of environmental circumstance under which the negro is forced to live account in a large measure for a high mortality rate. Oftentimes he is not responsible since his health habits are dependent upon his socio-economic status, he said. But in those cases where he can modify his environmental circumstances by education, he should endeavor to live as cleanly and as happily as possible.

In speaking of syphilis, Dr. Mills said that the ratio in North Carolina was six negroes to every white person having the disease. This tends to show, he pointed out, that the higher up in the social scale which is amenable to education we go, the less syphilis we have.

Dr. F. D. Davis, physician at the college, is chairman of the health committee which sponsored the program.

Mooreville, N. C. Enterprise
April 13, 1939

Health Physician Work Among Negroes

North Carolina's public health program for its Negro population is carried on day by day, the year round, it was pointed out here by Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, State Health Officer.

"Since 1936," Dr. Reynolds said, "a Negro physician, Dr. Walter J. Hughes, has been connected with the State Board of Health in a full-time capacity, and his duties are to aid county, city and district health officers with relation to problems affecting members of the Negro race."

"In addition to this," Dr. Reynolds continued, "North Carolina has six Negro dentists, working in the public schools; thirty-eight public health nurses, and twenty-one Negro physicians, connected in part-time capacity with the various health units. Nine are connected with venereal disease clinics and twelve with maternal and infant clinics."

"In other words," he continued, "we have the largest Negro public health personnel, per population, in the entire country. I think the idea of National Negro Health Week is splendid, and I will be glad when all the States have advanced to the point where they will not depend on any one day, or season, for calling this work to the attention of the people but will, like North Carolina, make the problem one for year-round attention."

Wilson, N. C., Daily Times
April 10, 1939

85 PERCENT OF N. C. SCHOOL KIDS HAVE SOME DEFECT, SAYS DOCTOR

Dr. E. A. Branch, Director of Division of Oral Hygiene of State Board of Health, Tells Negro Health Week Audience Yesterday That Largest Single Defect Is Undernourishment.

Dr. E. A. Branch, Director of the Division of Oral Hygiene of the State Board of Health startled the Negro Health Week audience at the Darden High School by saying that 85% of all school children have some kind of correctable defect, that the largest single defect of school children is undernourishment, that North Carolina ranks near the bottom in deaths of children of less than school age and that North Carolina is also near the bottom in the number of maternal deaths in the United States.

The statement by Dr. Branch concerning the number of children undernourished closely parallels the findings of C. L. Spellman, Negro county agent of Wilson County, who in 1938 weighed and measured 250 of the 4-H Club children of the county and found 66% of them underweight. As Dr. Branch continued he pointed out how easy it would be for children to be properly nourished if the parents of the children would take a little time and thought with them. Wilson County is essentially rural, and most of the population is supported by the farm, therefore they should eat and be properly nourished by what Nature has prepared for them—the things from the garden and good wholesome milk from cows that graze in the abundant pastures of the section. He showed that a child can get as much structure building elements from a single quart of milk as he could get from seventeen loaves of white bread. The doctor stressed the need of milk and vegetables as an essential portion of the child's diet. He said teachers cannot teach children who are underfed or otherwise ill.

During Health Week Mable El-

lis, Negro Nurse of the County, has conducted a "tin can gathering" contest in which 30 children collected 2,137 old tin cans from homes and back lots of the city. Dorothy Farmer got first prize in this contest by collecting 1277 cans.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
April 13, 1939

Durham Death Rate Still Below Normal

Two Hundred And Thirty-Five New Cases Of Venereal Diseases Reported

Two hundred and thirty-five new cases of venereal diseases were reported during the past month, according to the report submitted yesterday to the health board by Superintendent J. H. Epperson.

There were 39 new cases of syphilis among white people, 176 cases among Negroes and six cases of gonorrhea among whites and 114 among Negroes.

Other communicable diseases reported were: measles, 758 white and 152 Negro; chicken pox, eight white, five Negro; scarlet fever, two white, one Negro; tuberculosis, seven white, 19 Negro; and whooping cough, 91 white, two Negro.

Epperson also called attention to the fact that the death rate for residents of Durham county continued low during March. Only 58 deaths, 30 white and 28 Negro, occurred last month, whereas the normal expectancy is about 70.

Births remained normal at 122, of whom 72 were white and 50 Negro. The following causes of death were listed:

Influenza, two; tuberculosis, one; other diseases of the respiratory system, one; pneumonia, five; cancer, three; other tumors, one; diseases of the brain and nervous system, six; diseases of the heart, 15; appendicitis, one; diseases of the liver, two; nephritis, three; other diseases of the genito-urinary system, three; congenital debility, five; senility, one; suicide, one; homicide, two; cause of death not defined, two; accidental burns, one; meningitis, two; peritonitis, one.

Greensboro, N. C. Patriot
April 10, 1939

Negro Health Work In North Carolina Attracts Attention

North Carolina's public health program for its negro population is carried on day by day, the year round, states Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, state health officer.

"Since 1936," Dr. Reynolds said, "a negro physician, Dr. Walter J. Hughes, has been connected with the State Board of Health in a full-time capacity, and his duties are to aid county, city and district health officers with relation to problems affecting members of the negro race.

"In addition to this, Dr. Reynolds continued, "North Carolina has six negro dentists, working in the public schools; 38 public health nurses, and 21 negro physicians, connected in part-time capacity with the various health units. Nine are connected with venereal disease clinics and 12 with maternal and infant clinics.

"In other words," he continued, "we have the largest negro public health personnel, per population, in the entire country. I think the idea of National Negro Health Week is splendid, and I will be glad when all the states have advanced to the point where they will not depend on any day, or season, for calling this work to the attention of the people but will, like North Carolina, make the problem one for year-round attention."

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Lumberton, N. C. Robersonian
April 19, 1939

N. C. HAS LARGEST NEGRO PUBLIC HEALTH PERSONNEL IN THE ENTIRE COUNTRY

Raleigh—North Carolina's public health program for its Negro population is carried on day by day, the year round, it was pointed out here by Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, State health officer.

"Since 1936," Dr. Reynolds said, "a Negro physician, Dr. Walter J. Hughes, has been connected with the State Board of Health in a full-time capacity, and his duties are to aid county, city and district health officers with relation to problems affecting members of the Negro race.

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Smithfield, N. C. Herald
June 30, 1939

Negro Health Work

From University News Letter.

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Psychopathic Care Is Planned at N. C. Meet

RALEIGH, N.C.—The committee for the development of psychopathic and mental hygiene resources for colored people held a one-day meeting at St. Augustine College last week and was attended by outstanding psychiatrists from many sections of the country.

The purpose of the committee is to develop a movement to secure better psychiatric and mental hygiene resources for colored

and for the development of professional personnel.

The other is to further the mental hygiene movement both for its own values and as a body to give support to, and to coordinate its functions with, those of the psychopathic hospitals, and to co-operate with any other agency or agencies which are or may be interested in the same or a similar purpose.

During the past year, a men-

ing are: Dr. Thomas P. Brennan of the Psychiatric Institute, Valhalla, N.Y., chairman; Dr. George C. Branche, Veterans' Hospital, Tuskegee, vice-chairman; Miss Vera Gang, Bishop Tuttle School, publicity chairman; Miss Rosa Kittrell, White Plains, N.Y., executive secretary;

William R. Johnson, N.C. Welfare Board, secretary and chairman of public relations; Dr. R. Hernandez of Meharry Medical

School, Nashville, treasurer and chairman of finance committee; and Dr. E. L. Turner, president of Meharry Medical School, chairman of technical advisory committee.

Albemarle, N. C. News & Press
December 22, 1939

ENCOURAGING SIGN

Dr. Walter G. Hughes, negro physician, and Mrs. Irma N. Henry, negro health education specialist, working for the State Board of Health, have recently completed a program of negro school health work and negro adult health education in Stanly county, and turned in their report to the office of health officer Dr. W. N. McKenzie.

Except for one item, the report was not encouraging. It showed plenty of poor living conditions, disease, and death among the negroes, but one fact stood out like a beacon.

This was the fact of the report itself and the circumstances that made it possible. Swamped with work, Dr. McKenzie had put in an application to the State Board of Health for help in improving negro health conditions in this county, and in September Dr. Hughes and Mrs. Henry reported for duty. Negroes themselves, they gained the confidence of the minority race in Stanly, and discovered many things it would not have been possible for a white physician to discover. They worked in all the negro communities, teaching sanitation, nutrition, disease prevention. They made thorough examinations of each of the 1,000 negro school children.

It was here that their most significant findings were made. They discovered that 162 of the children suffered from malnutrition, 67 reacted positively to the tuberculosis skin test, and 50 flunked the Wassermann test, indicating syphilis. Because both tuberculosis and syphilis are generally more prevalent among adults, it must be assumed that the proportion of these dread scourges among negro men and women in the county is much higher.

Dr. Hughes spoke at a negro health meeting at Kingville Sunday, urging men and women from all over the county to carry on the work along the lines he had indicated, asking them to feed their children properly, to give the proper treatment to diseased children, and to take examinations themselves. Significantly, he pointed out that while tuberculosis ranks seventh in the list of diseases fatal to whites, it stands in second place among those that kill negroes.

Making allowances for a racial weakness among negroes for tuberculosis, it still is reasonable to lay the most blame for the Great White Plague among negroes to ignorance. From ignorance arises poverty and from poverty malnutrition, thence to tuberculosis and death.

But when the State Board of Health, out of its niggardly legislative appropriation, deems it fitting and proper to secure a negro physician, a man well-qualified for his job, and a negro health worker (the only negress in the state who possesses a doctorate in health education), and sends them into the several counties to work among members of their own race, it's a good omen.

With more general education, led by genuinely-interested members of the race, the dismal picture of today's health conditions among negroes in Stanly county and in the state should brighten considerably from now on.



Some of the people attending the meeting of the Committee for the Development of Psychopathic and Mental Hygiene Resources at St. Augustine College, Raleigh: First row: E. L. Younge, superintendent State Hospital, Lakin, W.Va.; George C. Branche, veterans' administration facility, Tuskegee; R. Hernandez, Meharry Medical College; T. P. Brennan,

White Plains, N.Y.; R. Kittrell, White Plains, N.Y.; Dr. Numa P. G. Admas, school of medicine, Howard University; second row: W. R. Johnson, State Welfare Department; Dr. Harry Crane, University of North Carolina; Dr. Nelson Harris, Shaw University; Dr. Flemmie Kittrell, Bennett College; Mrs. Irma Neal Henry, State Board of Health; Mrs. G.

B. Younge, Lakin, W.Va.; Dr. H. J. Irvin, Lakin, W.Va.; L. G. Blackus, State recreation head; O. E. Manley, Asheville; third row: J. B. Garrett, chief, laboratory service, Veterans' Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.; Dr. C. F. Richie, State Board of Public Welfare; Miss Vera Gang, Bishop Tuttle School, and Miss Bertha Richards, Bishop Tuttle School.

EIGHT NEGRO DOCTORS!

union
And A Negro Nurse, Will
Get \$2500 Worth of
Training!

6-22-39
Negro Patients Only!

Cincinnati
A \$2,500 bequest to the Anti-Tuberculosis League from the estate of the late Mrs. George H. Cox will make it possible to give post-graduate training in tuberculosis care to eight Negro physicians and a Negro nurse, according to Dr. William Muhlberg, President of the Board of Health and trustee of the league; Dr. Bernard Schwartz, representing Ben L. Heidingsfeld, executor of the estate; Dr. R. G. DeVoist, Superintendent of the league, and Dr. Carl A. Wilzbach, Health Commissioner.

Dr. Wilzbach will select two Negro physicians to serve three months in the clinic of the Health Center, with training in the Sanatorium. At the end of the period two more will be trained and so on until all have been prepared.

The program will be inaugurated in September. Negro patients only will be cared for by the doctors and the one nurse, who will receive 10 months' training.

Philadelphia Spends \$20,000 Fighting TB In Colored Sections

Philadelphia, Jan. 11 (ANP)—The Philadelphia Health Council's bureau for the control of tuberculosis among Negroes spent \$20,000 the past fiscal year in carrying out this project, it was learned this week. The bureau employs 9 colored medicals, 9 nurses (8 of them colored), one stenographer and one messenger.

Figures show that the Health Council supervises the treatment of approximately 56 per cent of all Negro TB sufferers in Philadelphia. Clinics are maintained at the Henry Phipps institute and at the Oxford St., the latter clinic serving the entire population of North Philadelphia.

Plans for the coming year call for new and larger quarters, an additional physician, another fluoroscope, a nurse and additional help. The project is maintained by funds raised through sale of Christmas seals, and \$125,000 was the goal set for this year's drive by the Health Council.

Bad Housing, Low Wages Cited Contributory Causes To Racial High U. S. Mortality Status

Negro Health Week Launched Here As Radio Speaker Pleads For Emphasis On Negro Health Needs

The disproportionately high death rate among colored people has been responsible for the inauguration of a National Negro Health Week program.

Among those behind this movement are 10,000 colored physicians, dentists, pharmacists and hospital executives in the United States.

Explains Cause Of High Negro T. B. Death Rate

The common belief that Negroes are more susceptible to tuberculosis than other racial groups was exploded last Sunday.

Dr. Wilbur Strickland, 1408 N. 21st street, addressing the Negro Citizens Labor League, at the YMCA, 1724 Christian street, characterized as a fallacy without scientific basis, such a contention.

"The high degree of tuberculosis among Negroes is attributable to low incomes, poor housing and lack of health and sanitation education," Dr. Strickland said.

Statistics on hospital facilities show that there is one hospital bed for every 150 white, while for the colored there is only one bed for every 2000. As for beds for the tubercular, the colored person has about one-twenty-fifth the chance to go to a sanatorium as the white person, he claimed.

Until the race is better off economically, his high mortality of the colored people cannot be appreciably brought down to the general average, Dr. Barnes observed.

Recent studies have shown that the death rate among colored people, although still high has declined more in percentage than any other group in the country, and the increase in population has been greater than any other group.

"While this has not been entirely due to the national health week program, it is believed, and justifiably, that such a movement has played an invaluable part by both making the colored people health-conscious, and by showing health authorities that the health of the entire population cannot be improved much without special attention being given to the health of the underprivileged," Dr. Barnes concluded.

Columbia. S. C. Record
June 13, 1939

Richland Negroes Given Chest X-rays at Clinic

Nineteen Richland county negroes, chiefly from rural sections of the county, were given physical examinations and x-rays of the chest Monday at a tuberculosis clinic held at Benedict college by Dr. John M. Preston, clinician for the mobile x-ray unit of the South Carolina state board of health. The Richland county health department and the Richland Anti-Tuberculosis association are cooperating with Doctor Preston in the operation of the clinic.

The clinic was in operation Tuesday and will continue through Thursday. Wednesday will be reserved for white patients but negro patients will predominate on other days.

Commenting on this fact, Doctor Preston stated that the living conditions of the negroes render them more susceptible to tuberculosis and for that reason they are given a larger share of the clinic's time.

Doctor Preston explained further that practically all negroes throughout the South live in communities that are unable to finance adequate tuberculosis control measures and which must depend on the state to provide facilities, particularly in the matter of diagnostic service.

Of the 19 patients examined yesterday, 12 were adults and seven were adolescent children, all of whom had been given tuberculin tests prior to the clinic and had reacted positively, indicating that at some time in the past tuberculosis germs had entered their bodies and started to grow.

All the patients examined yesterday were from rural sections of the county. They were brought to Columbia by a public health nurse, Jennie Trezevant, who is paid by the Richland Anti-Tuberculosis association out of Christmas Seal Sale funds. She works under the direct supervision of Dr. E. P. White, Richland county health commissioner.

Doctor Preston emphasized the fact that although the tuberculosis death rate is higher among negroes than whites, there were far too many people of both races dying daily from the disease.

"No one is immune to tuberculosis," he explained, "and we must make every effort to find persons who are spreading the disease and see to it that they are properly isolated and given the advantages of modern treatment. The earlier we find the cases, the less chance they have for spreading the disease and the better chance for getting well."

Doctor Preston was particularly emphatic in saying that it is only through the x-ray that really early cases of tuberculosis can be found.

Both Races Aid In Buying Iron Lung

GREENVILLE, S. C.—An iron lung purchased through city-wide contributions in a campaign sponsored by the junior chamber of commerce, composed of young white business men, has saved the life of Catherine Robinson, 14-year-old colored girl.

Several weeks ago South Carolina suffered an epidemic of infantile paralysis. First to be stricken was Catherine. An iron lung was needed immediately to save her life. They are expensive and there were no funds to purchase one nor time to petition or contact governmental agencies.

So the junior chamber of commerce ordered one. To raise the purchase price, \$15,000, jars were placed throughout the city. On each jar was a picture of Catherine in the iron lung. Stories were carried in the daily paper. And for 10 nights Jack Keys, secretary of the chamber, counted 2,000 pennies along with an equal number of nickles and dimes.

After saving this girl from death the iron lung has had another occupant. She, too, is colored. The doctors don't yet know whether her life will be saved.

Tuberculosis Conference Will Open Here Tomorrow

Three-day Gathering of Southern Group Will Have Sessions, Clinics and Other Events; Sev- eral States to Be Rep- resented; S. C. Associa- tion Also to Meet

The three-day meeting of the Southern Tuberculosis conference will open here tomorrow, with headquarters at the Francis Marion hotel.

The annual gathering of the South Carolina Tuberculosis association will also be held here in connection with the conference convention.

Several hundred delegates from 15 states will be present for the conference meeting. Sections to be represented are North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

Dr. W. Atmar Smith, of Charleston, is president of the conference. Other officers are Dr. H. Frank Carman, of Dallas, Texas, vice president; J. P. Kranz, of Nashville, Tenn., secretary treasurer; Dr. Paul H. Ringer, of Asheville, N. C., and Dr. J. D. Riley, of Booneville, Ark., members of the board.

The meeting will be divided into medical and non-medical sessions, with several conferences between the two.

Registration will take place at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning in the mezzanine floor of the Francis Marion hotel. Colored delegates will register at the same time at the Coming street Y. W. C. A.

X-Ray Clinic

A medical session in the nature of an X-ray clinic will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning in the Francis Marion hotel ballroom. Local physicians, nurses and interested laymen are invited to be present. The presiding officer will be Dr. Carman. Dr. Paul A. Turner, of Louisville, Ky., will conduct the meeting.

The annual meeting of the South Carolina Tuberculosis association will be held at the Fort Sumter hotel tomorrow, starting at 10:30 a. m. Dr. J. Nelson Frierson, of Columbia, president, will preside.

Colored workers of the South Carolina Tuberculosis association will meet from 10 a. m. until 12:30 p. m. tomorrow at the Y. W. C. A.

The meeting has been called by M. M. Simkins, of the staff of the state tuberculosis association.

Annual Luncheon

The South Carolina Tuberculosis association will hold its annual luncheon at 12:30 p. m. tomorrow at the Fort Sumter hotel. According to present indications, between 150 and 200 will be present. The luncheon will be presided over by Charles A. Weinheimer, past president of the Charleston county tuberculosis association and chairman of its health education committee.

Two meetings, one of the medical section and the other of the non-medical group, will be held at 2 p. m. tomorrow at the Francis Marion hotel.

Medical Section

The medical section will meet in the ballroom and will have Dr. Paul P. McCain, of Sanatorium, N. C., as its presiding officer. There will be a symposium on "Management of Pulmonary Tuberculosis" and papers will be read by Dr. Paul Ringer, of Asheville; Dr. Victor Cullen, of Baltimore; Dr. C. C. Aven, of Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Todd, of Augusta, Ga.; Dr. T. A. Cason, of Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. George R. Wilkinson, of Greenville; Dr. W. H. Kelly, of Charleston. Discussion will be opened by Dr. Riley and Dr. Leon S. Hall, of State Park.

The non-medical section will meet in the colonial room of the Francis Marion hotel. Mrs. May McCormick Pyncheon, of Jacksonville, state secretary of the Florida tuberculosis association, will preside. Discussion will be on seal sale topics.

Papers and Discussion

Those who will read papers and those to lead the discussion on these papers are as follows:

Mrs. Florence Breed, of the National Tuberculosis association, a paper; Miss Earl Chambers, of Little Rock, Ark., and Mrs. Ashley Halsey, executive secretary of the Charleston County Tuberculosis association, discussion leaders; K. W. Grimley, of Birmingham, state secretary of the Alabama Tuberculosis association, paper; W. B. Matthews, of Baltimore, state secretary of the Maryland Tuberculosis association, and Paul W. Conant, executive secretary of the Charleston chamber of commerce, discussion leaders; Miss Nora Hamner, of Richmond, executive secretary of the Richmond Tuberculosis association, a paper; Mrs. W. J. Harrell, of Memphis, Tenn., and Arthur H. German, of Oklahoma City, Okla., discussion leaders; Robert Thomas, of Jacksonville, Fla., a paper; M. M. Simkins, discussion leader.

A boat trip for 160 delegates will be held at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, and from 4:30 until 6 p. m. there will be a bus trip around the city.

Conference Banquet

The annual conference banquet will be held at 7:30 p. m. tomorrow on the 12th floor of the Francis Marion hotel.

Dr. Smith will preside. The invocation will be offered by the Rev. Michael J. Reddin, of Charleston, and greetings will be brought by Mayor Henry W. Lockwood, after which Dr. Smith will present the president's annual address.

Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director of the national tuberculosis association, and Dr. H. S. Mustard, professor of preventive medicine and director of laboratories of New York university, will be the featured speakers.

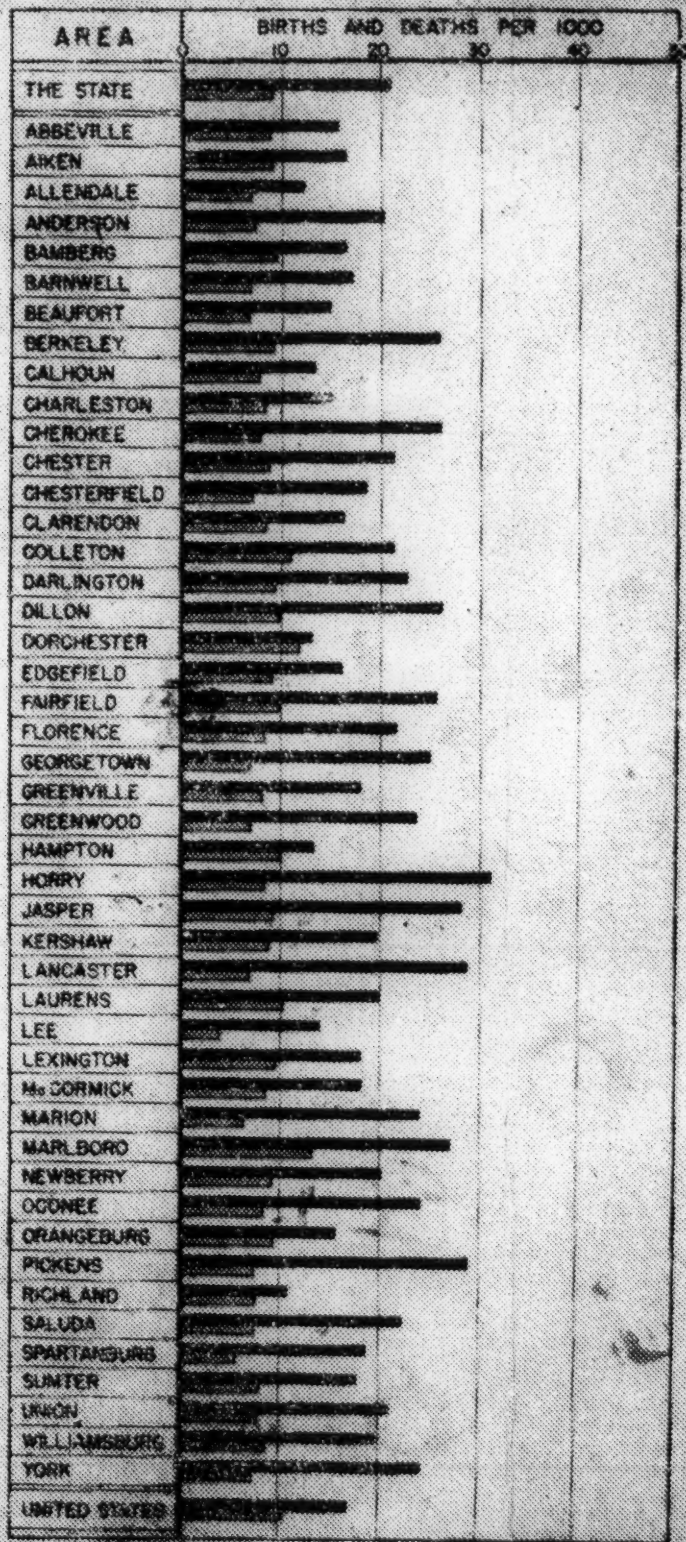
The Society for the Preservation of Spirituals will present a concert.

A banquet for colored delegates will be held at Dart hall at 9 o'clock tomorrow night. Dr. R. W. Manse, of Columbia, will be the principal speaker. The toastmaster will be Rev. C. S. Ledbetter, chairman of Division Two of the Charleston county tuberculosis association. Dr. E. B. Burroughs is chairman of the entertainment committee in charge of the banquet.

SOUTH CAROLINA UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

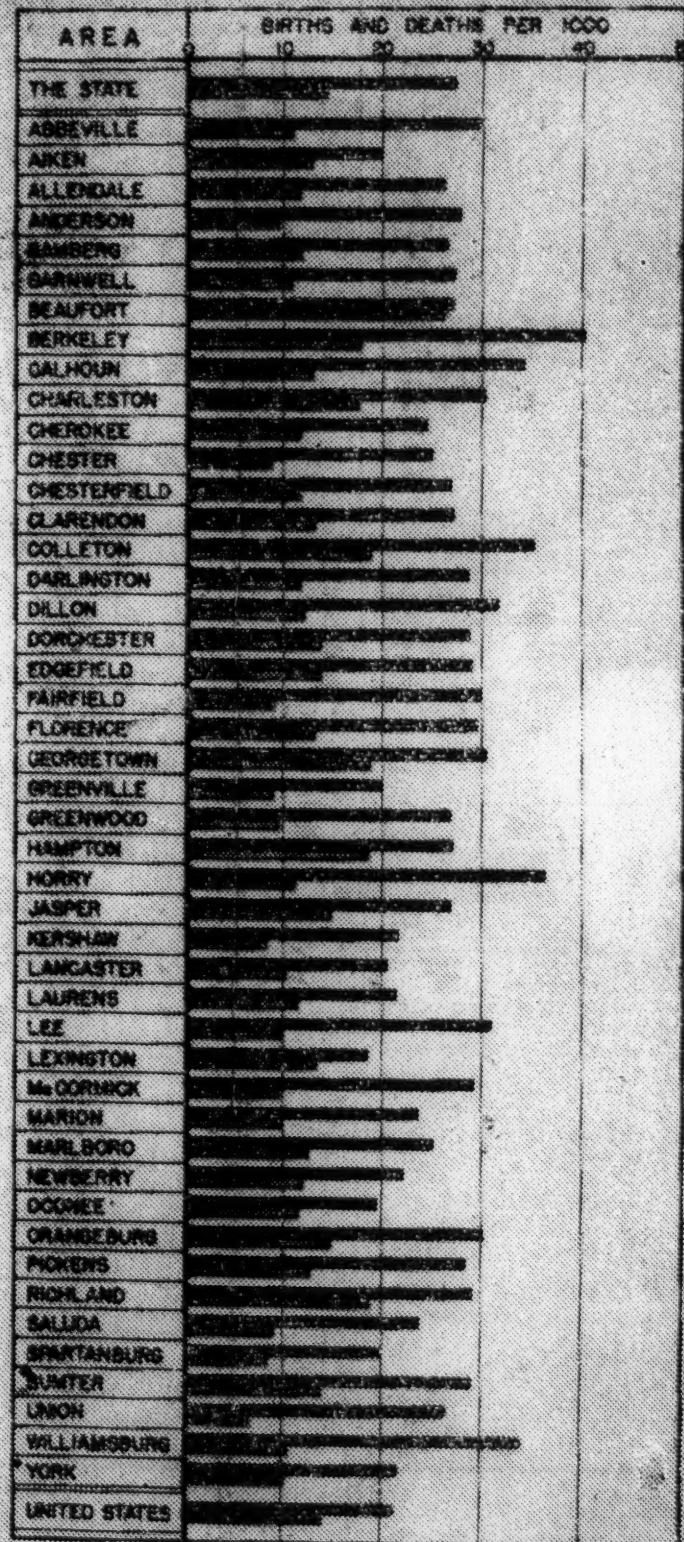
By DR. B. O. WILLIAMS, Clemson College

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1000 OF THE
WHITE POPULATION, SOUTH CAROLINA, 1932



RESEARCH DATA OF SOUTH CAROLINA EXPERIMENT STATION

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1000 OF THE
NEGRO POPULATION, SOUTH CAROLINA, 1932



RESEARCH DATA OF SOUTH CAROLINA EXPERIMENT STATION

HOW SOUTH CAROLINA STANDS IN BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

The left chart is for white people. The figures are for 1932. The births in South Carolina were twice the deaths but births were higher and deaths were lower in South Carolina than for the nation. Note the wide variation between counties in both birth and death rates.

Take the chart to the right. It is for negroes. The birth rates are much higher than for whites and the deaths are much higher. The rates for the two races are such that

the respective populations are increasing in about the same proportion but more negroes leave the state than whites. As compared to the nation, South Carolina's population is increasing much faster as a result of the surplus of births over death, being higher. Every time six persons are born in South Carolina three die; every time six persons are born in the United States four die. (This is the fourth in a series of charts, which may be preserved for a scrapbook.)

Greenwood S. C. Index Journal
May 11, 1939

Negro Tuberculosis Committee is Organized at Brewer Meeting

(Contributed)

A Negro tuberculosis committee was organized for Greenwood county Tuesday night at Brewer High School. Persons representing each section of the county were present. Not only were colored people interested enough to come, but we were fortunate to have the presence of Miss Elizabeth Frierson, county health nurse, Mrs. Mary L. Bailey of the Welfare Department and Mrs. Royal Pinson, also of the Welfare Department. These ladies demonstrated by their presence the interest they have in seeing the Negro rid himself of this disease, and their willingness to fight tuberculosis in general. Our new tuberculosis nurse, Miss Jennie Faye Ervin, has been in this county only a few months and has proven to be a great help to persons needing medical attention. After Miss Ervin and Mrs. Simpkins gave the purposes of the meeting, the group was ready and willing to organize. The officers of this committee are as follows: G. A. Parker, Ninety Six, chairman; Roberta Goins, secretary, T. K. Robinson, assistant secretary and Benjamin J. Sanders, Jr. reporter, Greenwood.

Other members of the committee will be given at another date.

The persons present pledged themselves to do all within their power to fight and get rid of the tubercle bacillus in Greenwood county. With the continued interest of the white friends and the work of this committee, we hope to see a decline of deaths from tuberculosis.

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
April 19, 1939

CHARLESTON WINS IN RURAL HEALTH

County First in Southeastern Contest—Berkeley Gets Merit Award

Charleston county has been declared 1938 winner in the South-eastern division of the rural health conservation contest sponsored by the United States chamber of commerce. It was announced yesterday this is the first time Charleston has won first place.

Charleston county was eighth in the division for 1937, and received honorable mention for the years 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936. Counties are graded on the promise for improvement of health standards contained in their program.

Berkeley county won an award for merit.

Other winners were, Cattaraugus county, New York, for the north-eastern division; Wiconico county, Maryland, Eastern division, and Los Angeles county, California, for Western division.

The contest, which includes summaries of clinics, methods taken to prevent and to curb diseases, the number of deaths and causes, the number of various disease contractions, and numerous other data pertinent to general community health, is sponsored by the United States chamber with the American Public Health association's cooperation. The association assists in the ratings and compilation of the data collected from hundreds of counties over the country.

The local report listed the following activities for the year by the Charleston county health department:

Inauguration of anti-typhoid clinics, following the September tornado, at which more than 5,000 persons were immunized.

Inauguration of typhoid clinics for adults and toxoid clinics for infants and children, at which 135 children were immunized against diphtheria and 500 persons against typhoid.

Inauguration of a well-baby clinic for negroes, conducted each week.

Installation of chlorinating plant in a county real estate development.

Installation of a garbage collection system at two real estate developments.

Addition of a clerk in the central office of the health department.

Arrangement completed with Roper hospital, whereby each senior nurse at the hospital has a day in the field with a public health nurse to give them opportunity to observe public health nursing work.

Addition in February of eight inspectors to staff of health department, and the transfer of two regu-

lar inspectors to conduct a mosquito breeding campaign, the result of which caused the reduction of mosquito breeding to a remarkable degree.

Moving of the health department in January into larger and better quarters at the Center, which facilitates the work of the department.

Greenville S. C. Piedmont

April 17, 1939

County Clinics Set For Week

A pre-natal clinic for colored women will be held Wednesday morning at the Greenville county health department office from 9 to 12 o'clock. Dr. J. N. Holtzclaw, commissioner, announced this afternoon.

Other clinics scheduled during the week include typhoid clinics Thursday at Mauldin school at 10 a. m., and at Fountain Inn school at 10:30 a. m., and a typhoid clinic at Fork Shoals school Friday at 1:30 p. m.

Midwives in the district of Mrs. Dell Rogers Harper, health nurse, will meet Friday morning at Taylors at 10 o'clock, and those in the district of Miss Josephine Young will meet at 3 o'clock the same day at Phillis Wheatley center.

Dr. Holtzclaw will assist in giving tuberculin tests Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at Phillis Wheatley.

Lexington, S. C. Dispatch-News
May 11, 1939

School Children Get Tuberculin Tests

Health Program at Gilbert Monday Night.—West Columbia Negro Schools Visited.

Two section of the county are being reached this week in the program for tuberculosis control. On Monday the negro schools of West Columbia were given the tuberculin test. This will be followed up by X-ray of positive reactors at an early date. Monday night a health program was conducted at the Gilbert school. It was sponsored by the early diagnosis campaign committee. Rev. J. L. Hiers, who is county chairman, made a splendid talk

on tuberculosis. In closing he introduced Mrs. Bertha K. Richard, who is early diagnosis chairman of the Gilbert school district and through whose efforts it was possible to have the meeting. Also Rev. Hiers introduced Miss Eloise Miller, Lexington county tuberculosis nurse. Miss Miller made a short talk on the "Value of the Tuberculin test being given to every Child in the School." Health films were shown. These films were operated by personnel from the educational department of the South Carolina state highway. At the conclusion of the program Senator Harman enthusiastically thanked the committee and promised whole-hearted support of his district in the fight for the control of tuberculosis.

Columbia S. C. State
May 21, 1939

"Polio" Cancels Negro Women's Conference Here

Laurens, May 20—(AP)—Mrs. Carl A. Bramlett, president of the Woman's auxiliary of the South Carolina Presbyterian Synod, announced today cancellation of a state conference of Christian Negro women in Columbia May 30-June 1. She said the meeting was canceled because of the infantile paralysis outbreak in coastal South Carolina and on advice of the state department of health.

Columbia S. C. State
June 20, 1939

Barrie Speaks To Midwives On Tuberculosis

Robert Barrie, executive secretary of the Richland Anti-Tuberculosis association, urged 200 midwives of the central portion of South Carolina, at the beginning of a two-week institute at Benedict college last night to learn how to recognize tuberculosis symptoms and to report cases to county health nurses.

He further urged them to become acquainted with the county health nurse. Mr. Barrie pointed out that it was difficult to detect tubercular symptoms and advised those present to have themselves examined.

He emphasized the tuberculin test and the X-ray as necessary supplements to physical examinations.

Following his remarks Mr. Barrie presented two films in connection

with the subject. They were entitled "Behind the Shadows" and "Let My People Live."

Following the films, and at intervals during the program, the audience sang Negro spirituals. The program was presented as part of the year-round health education activities of the association, made possible by the sale of Christmas seals.

Albemarle, N. C. News & Press
October 27, 1939

Negro Physician Heard Thursday By Rotary Club

Discusses Work Being Done In Colored Schools by Health Organization.

Dr. W. J. Hughes, negro physician, affiliated with the State Health department and the Rockefeller foundation, discussed the work being done in the negro schools in Stanly county by these organizations, in co-operation with the local health department, at the weekly meeting of the Albemarle Rotary club held at Hotel Albemarle Thursday at noon.

"Possibly the members of this organization are wondering why Stanly county was selected as the first county in the state to receive the benefits of the money that has been appropriated by the Rockefeller

foundation for this health program work," Dr. Hughes said. "We came into Stanly county because it has one of the foremost health and educational departments in the state and not because conditions were so bad here in your county that you needed our assistance."

"Public health work, similar to the work that is being done here, differs from the practice of a private physician in that he will diagnose the ills of an individual patient and the public health physician diagnoses the ills of the masses in a community," Dr. Hughes continued.

"The health departments point the way that must be traveled to improve conditions found in the various communities where these experimental units are working and then the health departments solicit the co-operation or civic and religious organizations in carrying out the recommendations for improving conditions," Dr. Hughes said.

The program was arranged by Dr. J. K. Outlaw and Dwight

Stoke, sanitary engineer of the Stanly county Health department, introduced Dr. Hughes to the club. Dr. George H. Rhodes, president of the club, presided.

South'rn Tuberculosis Conference to be Held in Charleston

Annual Tuberculosis Meeting At Columbia Cancelled

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Southern Tuberculosis Conference will be held at the Francis Marion Hotel, Charleston, S. C., October 4, 5 and 6. A large number of delegates is expected from throughout the conference area which consists of the thirteen southern states and the District of Columbia.

The Christmas Seal sale rally and sixth annual South Carolina conference on tuberculosis among Negroes scheduled since last spring to be held October 21 has been cancelled, according to a statement issued from the headquarters of the South Carolina Tuberculosis Association by Mrs. Andrew Simkins, director of the Negro program of the association. Instead of this annual conference, a meeting of Negro delegates of South Carolina will be held at the Coming Street Y. W. C. A., 90 Coming Street, Charleston, with registration beginning at 9 a.m., Wednesday, October 4. After lunch the South Carolina delegates will attend the general sessions at the hotel.

On Wednesday evening the delegates will be guests of the Charleston Tuberculosis Association at a banquet to be held at Dart's Casino, corner of Bogard and Kracke streets, Charleston. All subsequent meetings will be held at the Francis Marion Hotel.

Because of the sectional interest in the Negro program of the South Carolina Tuberculosis Association, a large number of Negro delegates from other states is expected. Negro speakers on the conference program are J. S. McLane of Jacksonville, Florida, and Mrs. Andrew Simkins, Columbia, South Carolina.

York, S. C., Yorkville Enquirer
January 17, 1939

—During the year of 1937, there were 3,074 infants under one year old who died in South Carolina, the commerce department reports. Of these, 1,238 were white and 1,834 were negroes, with two of other races, and the negro deaths exceeding the whites by one half. South Carolina ranked 15th among the 48 states in the number of child births. And of these deaths, it was noted that only 926 of the whites were residents of rural communities, whereas 1,556 negro deaths were in such areas.

Laurens, S. C., Advertiser
January 26, 1939

Negroes To Receive

Wassermann Tests

In connection with the observance of national negro health week, beginning January 30, the Laurens county health department will show moving pictures dealing with a social disease and will offer wassermann tests at the larger negro high schools over the county, it was announced yesterday by Dr. H. R. Perkins, director.

In addition any negro adults who so desire may attend the showings, he said, and receive the tests. The schedule as prepared thus far, he said, provides for the visiting of Bell street school in Clinton on January 30, Sanders school here the following day, and Gray Court colored school on February 2.

Camden, S. C., Messenger
January 18, 1939

Negro Contribution to T. B.

Program is Best on Record

The contribution of the negro population in Kershaw County toward the support of the tuberculosis program for 1939 is the best on record. Their returns in the 1936 Christmas Seal Sale were \$62.81; in 1937, \$107.60. On Saturday, January 14th they reported up to date for the 1938 sale of Christmas Seals \$137.41. There are still a number of communities that have not been heard from and some have sent in only part of what they expect to contribute. With a continuous growing inter-

est such as is being manifested by negro workers, especially teachers, throughout the county Kershaw County can expect to soon be listed by the South Carolina Tuberculosis association among those counties having the highest per capita Christmas Seal Sale. The County Chairman, Professor P. B. Mlodana, replied when commended for what is being done by the negro workers under his leadership, "We help ourselves when we contribute to the tuberculosis program and we cannot expect to receive better facilities for hospital care until we have shown a willingness to do our part."

Allendale, S. C. Citizen
February 10, 1939

Health Clinic For Colored Teachers

The Allendale County Teachers health institute held a clinic in Allendale last Friday and Saturday at the Negro Training school under the direction of Mrs. W. G. Colcock, county health nurse. The teachers in the negro schools of the county were examined for syphilis and tuberculosis.

The meeting was opened by reading of scripture and singing of spirituals. Those taking part on the program during these two days were: Mrs. Colcock, Mrs. C. R. Wilson, county attendance teacher; John D. Livingston, county superintendent of education, Dr. Dixon, of Barnwell; Dr. Sidgewick Simmons, of Columbia. An educational motion picture dealing with the care and treatment of tuberculosis entitled "Let My People Live" was shown by the extension service of Clemson.

The health department will hold a well baby clinic Wednesday at one o'clock and a prenatal clinic at 12:30. A general clinic is held every Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
February 8, 1939

NEGRO FIRST AID CLASS ORGANIZED

Red Cross Sponsors Special Unit Among Negroes

Ora Lee Foster was elected president of the negro first aid organization at a meeting in the WPA business school on North Church street.

The organization, sponsored by the Spartanburg county chapter of the American Red Cross, has been formed to keep those who have taken first aid courses in touch with new methods and review work. Monthly meetings will be held.

Other officers and committee members named at the meeting include Lydia Rogers, vice president; Bertha Dale, secretary and treasurer; Lillian Dendy, and Katherine Moore, program; Nell Hamilton, social; Addie Thorpe, Louis Gist, Nettie Wilburn, Harriet Dawkins, Mattie M. Morgan, Mary Ethel Wertz, Dollie D. Weston, Katie Price and Henry Douglas, ways and means committee.

Anderson, S. C., Mail
February 17, 1939

16,000 STUDENTS VACCINATED HERE

County Health Department Completes Tour Of County Schools

Over 95 per cent of the white and negro students in Anderson county are now immune to smallpox, it was estimated today by Dr. Goodman Bare, director of the Anderson county health department. Records at the office show that 16,165 pupils have been vaccinated during the past three years, and many other students have records of previous successful vaccinations. Dr. Bare's figures were based on an enrollment of 22,000 in all schools in the county.

"I feel that the county school system is in a safe position against the disease," the health doctor said.

The county has a record of having had only two or three cases of smallpox in the past five years, and in most instances these cases were brought in from the outside.

Smallpox was formerly one of the worst diseases with which the

medical profession was forced to deal.

The health department this week completed its annual tour of county schools for the purpose of vaccinating pupils who did not have a record of previous vaccination.

Greenville, S. C. News
February 12, 1939

HEALTH ACTIVITY BEING HEADED BY EMPLOYED NURSE

Results Shown In Education And Recreation Since Body Was Organized

JOHNSON IS LEADER

Results of the first four months operation of the Negro County Council for Community Development were announced yesterday by R. O. Johnson, director and coordinator of the negro branches of the Greenville County Council for Community Development.

The report showed progress among Greenville negroes in education, recreation and health.

Findings of the council's committee on recreation, Johnson said, disclosed that Phillis Wheatley center is the only place in Greenville which offers recreational facilities to negroes.

DELINQUENCY RISES

"Juvenile delinquency rose from 30 (cases) in 1928 to 100 in 1937," he continued. "Although records for a comparative study of crime rates are not available, records for 1938 showed 1,384 persons (negro) between the ages of 16 and 28 having jail records. There were 86 cases of juvenile delinquency for 1938, making a total of 1,470 persons under 28 years of age who were apprehended by the law."

Johnson, declaring that self-respect is the best guarantee against crime, said, "This condition seems to necessitate a community-wide effort to curb crime."

The education committee has been engaged principally in a study of library facilities in negro schools and the work of parent-teacher associations. The recommendation of the committee was that more books dealing with negro life be added to libraries.

NURSE EMPLOYED

Nurse Cora Chapman has been employed by the Greenville County Council for Community Development and has been assigned to the area, bounded by Hudson and West Washington streets, Reedy river and

the Southern railway. She works among 2,500 inhabitants of the area. The Oscar street school and the Meadow street nursery school are situated in the area. Children here are given periodic examinations. Officers of the negro council are D. E. A. E. Huggins, president; J. E. Beck, vice president; Richard E. Lipscomb, secretary, and E. C. Murray, treasurer.

Columbia, S. C. State
February 10, 1939

Tuberculosis Essay Contest Plans Given

Approximately 100,000 students in 25 states are expected to participate in the sixth annual essay contest conducted among Negro college and high school students by the National Tuberculosis association and its state and local organizations, according to an announcement made by Cameron St. C. Guild, M. D., director, Negro program of the association.

The South Carolina Tuberculosis association will sponsor the contest in this state and the state Negro committee of the association will have direct supervision. College contestants may submit essays on one of two subjects, "Tuberculosis in My County—What Is Being Done About it and What More Could Be Done to Reduce it," or "How I As a Teacher Can Help to Control Tuberculosis." In the latter subject the writer may substitute for the word "teacher" a word which is descriptive of the line of work he intends to follow in life such as physician, farmer, nurse, minister, housewife, social worker, farm agent, etc.

National awards for college winners are first prize, \$50; second prize, \$25 and five prizes of \$5 each for honorable mention, while in the state contest, cash prizes of \$15, \$10 and \$5 will be awarded.

High school pupils may use the subject, "What a Family Should Know About Tuberculosis," or they may discuss a problem, "What I Told Them," where the writer discusses with the family of a tuberculosis patient the possibility of cure and the precautions necessary to prevent the spread of infection in the home. In this contest the National Tuberculosis association will offer the following prizes: First, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10, and six prizes of \$5 each for honorable mention.

In South Carolina winners will receive cash awards of \$10, \$7, \$5 and five prizes of \$2 each for honorable mention. In the high school contest also, the national association will award medals to the winners of first and second prizes. Certificates will be awarded to teachers of winning students, and a set of books on tuberculosis will be presented to the library of each school represented by the winner of first, second, third or fourth prize.

Particulars concerning entries in these contests, which open February 15 and close May 1, may be obtained by writing the South Carolina Tuberculosis association, 1512 Marlor street, Columbia.

Advisory Committee To Be Chosen Here

**Tuberculosis Association
Group Will Be Named at
Meeting Tuesday**

In addition to the election of officers at the annual meeting of the Charleston County Tuberculosis association tomorrow afternoon at the Francis Marion hotel, appointments will be made to an advisory committee to serve with the board of directors, it is announced by Mrs. Ashley Halsey, executive secretary. Mrs. Halsey explained that the constitution of the association provides that such a committee may be appointed, to be composed of individuals who have done "outstanding work for the association." She said that there were many persons who had aided the work of the association during the last year particularly a group of women who worked for "weeks without being requested to do so, during preparation for the seal sale drive".

It was announced that Mrs. D. McL. McDonald, of Columbia, secretary of the South Carolina Tuberculosis association, would attend the meeting. Daniel McCarthy, director of publicity for the National Tuberculosis association, will speak.

A film, "Let My People Live," with music by the Tuskegee choir, will be shown. All persons interested in tuberculosis work are invited to attend the meeting, Mrs. Halsey said.

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
March 13, 1939

HEALTH WEEK DATES SET

**Observance for Negroes to
Be Held April 2-9**

The Charleston County Tuberculosis association will sponsor the observance here of National Negro Health Week April 2-9. The observance is promoted by the United States public health service, and this year's theme is "The Citizen's Responsibilities for Community Health". Plans now being discussed include sponsoring of an essay contest among colored school pupils, and holding a dental clinic.

Special meetings, clinics, clean-up campaigns and other events will be conducted during the week. Local plans will be in charge of a special committee headed by Dr. T. Carr McFall. The Rev. S. H. Scott, president of the Interdenominational Ministerial union, is vice chairman. Other committee members will be selected later.

The themes for the days during the observance are: Sunday, "Mobilization"; Monday, "Home Health"; Tuesday, "Community Sanitation";

Wednesday, "Special Campaign"; Thursday, "Adults' Health"; Friday, "School Health"; Saturday, "General Clean-up"; Sunday, "Reports and Follow Up".

Savannah, S. C., Journal
March 29, 1939

Pre-Natal Clinic Set for April 4

The Colored Pre-Natal Clinic, given under the sponsorship of the Literary and Civic club and the Oconee county health department, will be held at the Colored Baptist church April 4, from 9 a. m. till 12 noon.

Columbia S. C. Record
March 30, 1939

Student Health Workers Will Confer at Atlanta

A regional conference of student health workers will be held in Atlanta, Ga., April 7 and 8 "to focus attention of negro colleges in the United States on the importance of student health supervision" and to bring the students together for discussion of their mutual problems.

"One of the weakest links in our health educational program in this state is our work with students of the college level," N. M. Simkins, director of the negro program of the South Carolina Tuberculosis association, said today. The conference in Atlanta is arranged under four headings: general administrative problems; the problems of tuberculosis and venereal diseases in negro colleges; entrance health examinations, and what can be done to improve hygiene teaching in negro colleges.

Columbia, S. C. Record
April 7, 1939

March Passes Without Auto Death in City

**Accidents Reported at
Rate of 3 a Day But
Fatalities Lacking**

Although accidents occurred at the rate of nearly three a day, there were no traffic fatalities in Columbia during March, it was shown in the monthly summary issued by Lieut. L. J. Campbell, head of the police traffic division.

Only 18 of the 88 accidents reported brought personal injuries. Six pedestrians were hurt. Wrecks took a property toll estimated at \$16,400.

The police department made 246 cases against traffic violators, including 20 for drunken driving.

Topping all offenses with 132 arrests were violators of traffic lights. There were 47 speeders, 21 reckless drivers, 16 cars without lights, four drivers without licenses, three motorists making wrong turns, two cars with insufficient brakes and two hit and run drivers.

White men, 105, led the offenders. Negro men, 32, were next. Twenty-one white women were charged with traffic violations and five negro women. Most accidents occurred between noon and 9 p. m., with 18 for each of the three-hour periods between those hours. There were no accidents reported for the three-hour period between 3 and 6 a. m.

Seventy-one of the accidents occurred in fair weather and 17 on slippery streets. The 1700 block of Main street, with five accidents, was the most dangerous section. Four accidents occurred in the 700 block of Harden and the 1400 block of Main. Elmwood and Main, with five accidents, was the most dangerous intersection.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
March 29, 1939

Colored Clinics Planned In City

A series of diphtheria and typhoid fever clinics will be held during April in colored sections of Greenville, Dr. I. S. Barksdale, city health commissioner, said today.

Efforts will be made during the month to immunize many colored children. Trained colored nurses of the city department will administer free inoculations.

Dr. Barksdale urged colored parents and school officials to insist on the children taking the "shots."

A diphtheria clinic for colored children is scheduled to be held Friday from 11 a. m. to noon at the Oscar street school.

Rock Hill, S. C. Herald
April 11, 1939

Examining Pupils In Colored TB Campaign

In connection with the early diagnosis campaign in the colored school, Dr. Mance of Columbia will make examinations of three and four positive reactors at West End and Emmett Scott schools Wednesday and Thursday. Adults will be examined at Dr. D. M. Duckett's office Thursday at 1 p. m.

CONFERENCE HELD ON POLIOMYELITIS

**Board of Health Calls in
Advisers to Tell of Com-
bative Measures**

The Charleston board of health called in representatives of city and county governments, the Charleston chamber of commerce, the press and the medical profession for a conference yesterday afternoon in the health center on poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis).

Dr. James A. Hayne, state health officer, told the thirty persons present that the local board was doing everything possible to control the disease. At the board's request, Dr. Hayne is requesting the United States public health service to send a representative here to assist local authorities.

The board has closed kindergartens and municipal playgrounds, and advises against large gatherings to avoid danger of infection. Because the disease is largely among children of pre-school age, and also because the prevailing opinion among doctors today is opposed to shutting down schools, the public schools of the city and county will remain open. Recess assemblies are being staggered, however, so that a minimum of children will be together at one time. Doctors believe that children are safer under supervision at school than they would be left to their own devices. Experience in other cities has shown that closing schools has no effect on spread of the disease.

99.5 Per Cent Immune

Dr. Hayne pointed out that 99.5 per cent or more are immune to infantile paralysis. Rumors that there are scores or even hundreds of cases here were refuted, and it was revealed that there are only fifteen active cases now in local hospitals.

"There normally are fifty cases a year in South Carolina, and so far in 1939 there have been forty, all but two of which have been in Charleston county. The other two were in Berkeley.

Dr. Leon Banov, county health officer, said that the outbreak of 1932 had left most children in Charleston immunized, and that only four current cases are among chil-

dren over six years of age. In 1918, the last serious statewide epidemic caused 150 deaths in South Carolina. There have been only three deaths in Charleston since January.

Yesterday afternoon at 2:45 o'clock, an "iron lung" arrived in Charleston from Augusta, and Miles Barkley, 4-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus C. Barkley was put in it immediately. The truck bringing the instrument broke down twelve miles from Charleston and another truck was sent to bring it in.

"At the conference yesterday afternoon, Mayor Henry W. Lockwood and Henry C. Hass, chairman of the board of public welfare, said the city and the county each would arrange to bring an additional iron lung here.

Should Avoid Crowds

Dr. Harold J. Bowen, chairman of the board of health, outlined measures already taken, which included closing the kindergartens and playgrounds; notification of authorities at Warm Springs, Ga., who will cooperate; discouragement of picnics and other entertainments for children; arrangement for hospital isolation of patients, and for housing negro patients.

The board then decided also to close Sunday schools; to recommend that all children avoid crowds anywhere, and to request that large gatherings of adults be restricted to a minimum.

Among those taking part in the discussion, besides the health authorities already mentioned, were Dr. G. E. McDaniel, state epidemiologist, who said he saw no need to close the schools; Dr. Wythe M. Rhett and Dr. Mylnor W. Beach; Mayor Lockwood, F. O. Bates, superintendent of Roper hospital; John S. Cator, president of the chamber of commerce; A. Burnet Rhett, superintendent of city schools; Dr. G. McF. Mood, Charleston epidemiologist; F. O. Emerson, editor of the Charleston Evening Post, and Thomas R. Waring, Jr., city editor of The News and Courier.

One of the policies discussed was public information, and all concerned agreed that full publicity would be given the situation in Charleston, to prevent the spread of fantastic rumors, some of which already have been reported to the board of health. A committee was named to keep the people informed, consisting of Dr. Rhett and Aloysius Flynn, of the board of health; Mr. Cator, Dr. Banov and Messrs. Emerson and Waring.

Knoxville Tenn. Journal
March 16, 1939

More Negroes Treated Here For Diseases

New Clinic Increases Cases By 23 Per Cent

Opening of the venereal disease clinic for Negroes in the old city jail, 211 State Street, has brought an increase of 23 per cent in treatments, Health Chief W. H. Enneis said yesterday.

The Negro clinic was opened Jan. 13, and during February—the first full month of operation and a short one—the number treated was 23 per cent more than the average month before when Negroes were admitted to the old clinic for both races at Clinch Avenue and Henley Street.

Nashville Tenn. Tennessean
April 2, 1939

HEALTH PARADE

Frist Lincoln County Negro Ribbon Day Set For April 14

FAYETTEVILLE, Tenn., April 1.—(Spl)—Lincoln County's first annual Blue Ribbon Day for Negro pupils will be observed April 14. The activities of the day will be coordinated with those of Lincoln County's annual Negro Educational Fair to be held on the same day in the Negro high school.

It is estimated that 350 Negro children will participate in the activities of the day. There will be a parade, the awarding of a loving cup to the winning school, and refreshments will be given the Blue Ribbon children by Fayetteville merchants.

Greenville, Tenn. Sun
March 8, 1939

NEGRO TRAFFIC SCHOOL

Memphis, March 8.—A traffic safety school, sponsored by the Young Negro Voters' Association, held its first session last night at Lemoyne college. Police officials are serving as instructors for negro drivers.

Clarkesville, Tenn. Leaf-Chronicle
April 4, 1939

MEASLES CLOSE THREE SCHOOLS

Institutions Expected To Be Reopened Next Monday

Two white schools and a Negro school in Montgomery, closed because of an epidemic of measles are expected to open Monday, N. L. Carney, superintendent of county schools said today.

The epidemic at the Roosevelt School four and one-half miles out on Highway 112 is on the wane, it is reported, but since the state teachers meet in Nashville Friday and there will be no school on that day, it is not believed wise to open the school for only two days, Mr. Carney explained.

Two other schools in the county, Liberty, and a colored school in District 4, are also closed. Liberty made an effort to resume classes Monday but the small attendance made it necessary to remain closed longer. It is believed all schools in the county will be back on the regular schedule by Monday and the lost time will be made up at the end of the spring semester.

Knoxville Tenn. Journal
April 2, 1939

Four Records Established In Health Here For Year

Four significant records were established during 1938 by the City Health Bureau, according to its annual report.

Results achieved included:

Lowest resident death rate on record.

Lowest diphtheria death rate in eight years.

Lowest tuberculosis death rate on record.

Lowest number of typhoid fever cases on record.

The death rate from diphtheria has shown an "appreciable decline," following "the initiation in 1934 of a continuous immunization campaign. Through active support and assistance of the Parent-Teacher Association, the Knox County Medical Society and the public schools more than 19,000 children have been given diphtheria toxoid during the past five years."

During 1938 a total of 24 cases of typhoid fever were reported

and for the sixth consecutive year no smallpox was reported.

Syphilis and gonorrhea again headed the list of communicable diseases with 2,101 cases, but—

"At last the barrier of silence that has so long blocked the frank and open discussion of these diseases is gradually crumbling away. Information is taking the place of ignorance and misinformation . . . However, without public support, personnel or appropriations, overburdened public health officials can not wage an effective fight against these plagues."

At several points in the report the need for additional funds is cited, especially for a more adequate nursing service to combat a "too high" infant mortality rate.

The bureau estimated the Knoxville population at 128,310, of which 106,561 is white and 21,749 is Negro. Population per square mile is given as 4,856.

Vital statistics for the ten-year period:

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
No. Resident Deaths.....	1271	1343	1232	1197	1132	1321	1217	1251	1229	1166
Resident Death (Total).....	12.2	12.6	11.3	10.7	9.9	11.2	10.1	10.2	9.8	9.1
Rate per 1000 (White).....	10.8	11.5	10.3	9.7	9.1	10.3	9.5	9.5	8.9	8.5
Population (Negro).....	19.6	18.3	16.3	15.8	13.8	15.7	13.4	13.4	14.1	11.7
No. Resident Births.....	2200	2308	2007	2013	1961	2144	1941	1934	1835	1822
Birth Rate Per..... (Total)	21.2	21.7	18.4	18.0	17.1	18.3	16.1	15.7	14.6	14.2
100 Population..... (White)	22.6	22.8	19.5	19.0	18.1	19.4	16.6	16.7	15.8	15.4
(Negro).....	13.7	15.6	12.4	12.7	12.0	12.5	13.0	10.9	8.6	8.4
Number of Infant..... (Total)	169	168	157	144	131	156	129	162	120	147
Deaths (Resident)..... (White)	140	143	133	120	101	125	108	139	96	121
(Negro).....	29	25	24	24	30	31	21	23	24	26
Infant Mortality..... (Total)	76.7	72.8	78.2	71.5	66.8	72.8	66.5	83.8	65.4	80.7
Rate per 1000 live..... (White)	71.0	70.1	74.4	67.4	58.2	63.7	65.0	81.3	58.1	73.8
Births (Resident)..... (Negro)	127.2	92.9	109.1	102.6	132.1	127.6	75.3	102.2	131.1	142.8

TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION (Residents)

1937	No.	Rate	1938	No.	Rate
Diseases of the heart.....	165	131.4	Diseases of the heart.....	193	150.4
Pneumonia.....	144	114.7	Cancer.....	100	77.9
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	120	95.6	Cerebral hemorrhage.....	99	77.1
Tuberculosis.....	80	63.7	Pneumonia.....	81	63.1
Cancer.....	75	59.7	Tuberculosis.....	72	56.1
Nephritis.....	67	53.3	Nephritis.....	68	53.0
Influenza.....	62	49.4	Diarrhea and enteritis.....	54	42.1
Accidents (not including auto).....	51	40.6	Accidents (not including auto).....	45	35.1
Diarrhea and enteritis.....	37	29.5	Premature births.....	39	30.4
Automobile accidents.....	33	26.3	Homicide.....	27	21.0

and Doctor J. H. Maxwell, member of the Board of Nashville Negro schools. The glee club of Holloway High school sang.

Twelve Negro Schools Win Blue Ribbon Health Awards

100 record were Antioch, Cedar Grove, Cemetery, Dillard, Emery, Halls, Haynes Chapel, Hickory Grove, Locks, Quinns Chapel, Saxon and Sand Hill. Murfreesboro City school for Negroes, had an average of 99 per cent. Bradley conducted an inter grade contest with the two sections of the first grade, the second, third, fourth, sixth, and eighth grades making 100 per cent. Other speakers on the program at Holloway were Dr. W. B. Sanford, assistant director of health service, if the State Department of Health.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
March 13, 1939

Cancer Campaign Chief Optimistic

Mrs. B. S. Wert, chairman of the campaign to raise funds for cancer control, was optimistic Monday when team captains started making reports of collections.

Six team captains reported collections ranging from \$200 down Mrs. Dave Shear's team received \$200. Other captains reporting were Mrs. L. D. Sies, Mrs. Herbert Bushnell, Mrs. D. S. Zachry, Mrs. Paul Wann and Mrs. R. G. Fitzell. Eleven other teams were to be heard from.

Dr. Lin D. Cartwright, head of the colored division, was to receive reports this afternoon.

Police Commissioner Eugene Bryan today gave the campaign workers permission to sell tags on the streets down town next Saturday.

Mrs. Wert said the Boy and Girl Scouts and girls from public schools would be asked to sell tags to assist in raising funds.

The committee is working for \$10,000, of which more than \$5,000 has already been received.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., News-Journal
March 31, 1939

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
March 16, 1939

Clarksville, Tenn. Leaf-Chronicle
April 4, 1939

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
April 2, 1939

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Deaths (Resident)	140	143	133	120	101	125	108	139	96	121
(Total)	29	25	24	24	30	31	23	24	24	26
(White)	76.7	72.8	78.2	71.5	66.8	72.8	66.5	83.8	65.4	80.7
(Negro)	70.1	70.1	74.4	67.4	58.2	65.7	65.0	81.3	58.1	73.8
Rate per 1000 live births	71.0	70.1	74.4	67.4	58.2	65.7	65.0	81.3	58.1	73.8
(Total)	127.2	127.2	109.1	102.6	132.1	127.6	75.3	102.2	131.1	142.8
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Cancer	75	59.7	75	59.7	75	63.1
Nephritis	67	53.3	67	53.3	67	56.1
Influenza	62	49.4	62	49.4	62	53.0
Accidents (not including auto)	51	40.6	51	40.6	51	42.1
Diarrhea and enteritis	37	29.5	37	29.5	37	35.1
Automobile accidents	33	26.3	33	26.3	33	30.4
Homicide	27	21.0	27	21.0	27	21.0

Murfreesboro, Tenn. News-Journal
March 31, 1939

Twelve Negro Schools Win Blue Ribbon Health Awards

Twelve Rutherford County Negro schools received silver cups and certificates today representing 100 per cent conformation of their pupils to Blue Ribbon health standards set by the County Health Department.

The cups and certificates were presented in a program held at the Holloway High school auditorium following a parade of the 963 Blue Ribbon health children around the Square.

Dr. J. B. Black, Rutherford county health officer, made the presentation.

The twelve schools achieving the

100 record were Antioch, Cedar Grove, Cemetery, Dillard, Emery, Halls, Haynes Chapel, Hickory Grove, Locks, Quinns Chapel, Salem and Sand Hill.

Bradley, Murfreesboro City school for Negroes, had an average of 99 per cent.

Bradley conducted an inter grade contest with the two sections of the first grade, the second, third, fourth, sixth, and eighth grades making 100 per cent.

Other speakers on the program at Holloway were Dr. W. B. Sanford, assistant director of health service of the State Department of Health,

and Doctor J. H. Maxwell, member of the Board of Nashville Negro schools.

The glee club of Holloway High school sang

\$10,000, of which more than \$5,000 has already been received.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
March 13, 1939

Cancer Campaign Chief Optimistic

Mrs. B. S. Wert, chairman of the campaign to raise funds for cancer control, was optimistic Monday when team captains started making reports of collections.

Six team captains reported collections ranging from \$200 down Mrs. Dave Shear's team received \$200. Other captains reporting were Mrs. L. D. Sies, Mrs. Herbert Bushnell, Mrs. D. S. Zachry, Mrs. Paul Wann and Mrs. R. G. Fittzell. Eleven other teams were to be heard from.

Dr. Lin D. Cartwright, head of the colored division, was to receive reports this afternoon.

Police Commissioner Eugene Bryan today gave the campaign workers permission to sell tags on the streets down town next Saturday.

Mrs. Wert said the Boy and Girl Scouts and girls from public schools would be asked to sell tags to assist in raising funds.

Say Venereal Diseases Exist In County Jail

Grand Jury Recommends Examination Of Of Prisoners.

The Hamilton County Grand Jury reported Friday afternoon that there are indications that venereal diseases are now existent in the county jail and workhouse and recommended physical examination of prisoners before they are sent to the workhouse in order to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.

The report said the "fine, fire-proof workhouse at Silverdale is a credit to the county" and said another camp just like the Silverdale prison should be built for White Oak prisoners.

The jurors recommended that the White Oak camp be moved "to the Soddy-Daisy neighborhood, where it would be nearer the center of its area of work. The White Oak camp was described as "well-managed, well-kept, clean and neat," but the report added that fire hazards there were great and the prisoners would run the risk of "being burned alive" in case of fire.

The almshouse and hospital at Silverdale was lauded as "a model institution, excellently managed, spotlessly clean and constituting truly a splendid home for the unfortunates who are spending their days there."

The report said that Bonny Oaks is "excellently managed and is doing a work of which the people of Hamilton County can be justly proud. . . . It is nothing short of a reproach to the people of Hamilton County that such a magnificent plant should be provided at Silverdale for workhouse convicts, insane persons and the aged indigent, while Bonny Oaks, where young boys and girls with their lives before them and the prospects for building them into useful citizens should be quartered in a motley array of inadequate buildings and denied so many of the necessary facilities for even more ably carrying on the great work that is being done there."

ASK SEPARATION

The jurors expressed the opinion that it was a mistake to keep both Negro and white children in

the same institution and recommended that a separate place for Negroes be provided as soon as possible.

The report said the alleged misconduct of Isaac Springs, Negro teacher who was indicted for assault and battery, was instigated by jealousy of another Negro teacher, and "there is also rather clear indication that some political shenanigans are mixed up in it."

The county jail "seemed unusually dirty, unkempt and ill-smelling," the report said, "but in spite of this the prisoners seem to be contented and uncomplaining and are apparently well-fed."

More cleanliness and orderliness in maintaining the courthouse was recommended, especially in the basement. "The clinic now conducted in the basement of the courthouse should be moved elsewhere," the report said.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
May 25, 1939

NEGRO STUDENTS AWARDED PRIZES

Given by Junior Chamber Of Commerce in Clean-Up Campaign

Eighteen students in the Negro schools of Nashville have been awarded prizes by the Junior Chamber of Commerce for work in the annual clean-up campaign recently conducted through the schools.

Prizes were awarded by Herschel Greer, representative of the Jaycee, and W. A. Bass, superintendent of schools, made a short talk. Several members of the sponsoring organization attended the ceremonies. Awards ranged from cash prizes to a college scholarship.

Prize winners were:
Poster contest: division one, first prize, J. K. Lewis, Merry School; second prize, Julia B. Ford, Watkins School; division two, first prize, Minnie Paschal, Washington School; second prize, Vera Knight, Clifton School; division three, first prize, Owen Winters, Napier School; second prize, Champ Hunter, Washington School; division four, first prize, Thomas Stubbs, Pearl High School; second prize, Albert Corley, Pearl School.

Essay contest: division one, first prize, Harriet Derrick, Carter School; second prize, Dorothy Brown, Napier School; division two, first prize, Collier N. Harris, Napier School; second prize, Alberta Leftwich, Head School; division three, first prize, Lois White, Meigs School; second prize, Fanny Thompson, Washington School; division four, first prize, Evelyn Marschbanks, Pearl School; second prize, Wilbur Covington, Pearl School.

In the students' activity reports the student award went to Narcissus Montgomery, Cameron School, while the school award was given Carter School of which W. P. Irvine is principal.

Syphilis Patients Cured by Malaria Germ, Says Doctor

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 25 (UP).

Four persons suffering from paresis were able to leave a mental institution and return to their families after undergoing extensive treatments with malaria germs transmitted by mosquitos, a young scientist reported tonight.

Six other patients will be discharged and 14 more are being treated, Dr. W. K. Stratman-Thomas said in describing the experiments which even he and his colleague do not yet understand fully.

Dr. Stratman-Thomas, director of malaria research at the University of Tennessee, described the progress of the experimentation which he started nine months ago in collaboration with Dr. Robert H. Mickler, government biologist. Their subjects were mental patients in the Western State Hospital, all suffering from the usually-fatal ailment caused by syphilis.

"A few months ago these persons were doomed," the 38-year-old research scientist said. "The average life of a paretic after being committed to the hospital is five years. We began our experiments, inoculating the patients with malaria mosquitoes. Now, nine months later, four of them have returned to their families and are ready to become self-supporting again."

"Six others will be discharged soon. Fourteen more now are receiving the treatment."

Dr. Stratman-Thomas, who more than 10 years ago began malaria research by going into the Belgian Congo to experiment with sleeping sickness, said the paresis treatments would be continued to learn as much as possible about the effect of malaria on the disease.

EXPLAINS THEORY

"We don't know yet why malaria effects the cure of paresis," he said. "One theory is that malaria greatly multiplies a certain type of cell which fights the type of bacteria that causes syphilis and insanity. Another is that fever does the work."

He expressed conviction that the

experiments mark a definite milestone in the search for a cure of the disease.

"Almost all syphilis patients could be saved from insanity," he said, "if treatment could be started before paresis sets in. Our experiments show that the earlier we get the case the better chance we have of an early cure."

"All syphilis treatment should include an examination of the spinal fluid before the patient is discharged. The thing I would like to see come about is for all those suffering from syphilis to submit themselves voluntarily to such an examination before there is a break in the nervous system."

Dr. Mickler is feeding with his own blood a colony of 2,500 mosquitoes used to inoculate the patients. He estimates that his legs have been bitten more than 2,000 times to give human blood to the mosquitoes and keep them vigorous.

Jackson, Tenn. Sun
June 25, 1939

Tuberculosis Work Among Negroes Stressed

Fourteen Colored Physicians Take Special Course At Meharry

With the state health department stressing the need of cutting down the tuberculosis death rate in Tennessee, fourteen colored physicians and six colored dentists have taken special post-graduate work at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, and will go out among their race with a view of cutting down the number of tubercular cases and deaths.

Among those taking the special course at Meharry is Dr. A. D. Brooks of Jackson. The others are scattered over the three sections of the state.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
September 20, 1939

STATE TO START HEALTH DRIVE

City and County Asked To Aid 4-Point Program.

A four-point program of the State Health Department, in which Knoxville and Knox County departments may co-operate, was announced today by State Health Commissioner W. C. Williams.

The city and county health departments already are considering consolidation of their venereal disease clinics under the direction of a full-time medical officer.

A representative of the state department will be in Knoxville next week to make a survey of conditions here and prepare recommendations for a joint venereal disease program, according to City Health Officer W. H. Enneis.

"That idea (for a consolidated department) has been in the wind here for some time," added Dr. Enneis.

Up to City and County

The discussion so far has been between Dr. Enneis and County Health Officer A. G. Hufstедler. Whatever is done would be subject to the approval of the County Commission and Mayor Mynatt as the expense of the consolidated program would have to be divided.

The county has one venereal disease clinic. The city has four: White clinic at Church and Henley; Negro clinic at 211 State Street; Clinic at Juvenile Home; Clinic at Camp Home.

Commissioner Williams said his program, if approved by Governor Cooper, to whom it has been submitted, would be followed by the state department this year and the succeeding years.

Health Center On Wheels Will Travel County's Highways And Byways



This \$5000 traveling clinic will go into use tomorrow as the result of the combined efforts of the county, city, state and Federal health forces. Shown at the entrance of the 32-foot unit are (left to right) Oliver Williamson, driver, Dr. G. F. McGinnes, of the city-county health staff, and Dr. R. D. Hollowell, county health superintendent.

An interior view of the rolling health center (at right) shows Dr. J. B. Massengill and his nurse assistant, Miss Maude Poston. The photo also gives the reader an idea of the facilities provided. Note the electric sterilizers, electric ventilation system, special hospital lights, small treatment table and heating grill near floor.

Staff Photos by Bryner



Novel \$5000 Rolling Clinic, First Of Its Kind In Nation, Will Go Into Shelby Service

Giant Truck Equipped As Doctor's Office and Well Staffed Will Provide Added Facilities Beginning Tomorrow To 'Medically Indigent'

By THOMAS C. FULLER

The first of its kind in the Nation, a giant truck equipped as a rolling doctor's office and carrying nurses and physicians, is to take the field tomorrow on a schedule that will, at least once a week, bring its medical facilities within three miles of every Shelby County family. This novel clinic was built by the County Health Department and equipped and staffed by the United States Public Health Service and the State Health Department. Its purpose is to provide added facilities to the "medically indigent" of the county. A general health examination and treatment program for all residents has been laid out with construction of the \$5000 unit.

Although the United States Public Health Service owns and operates two similar traveling clinics, one in North Carolina and the other in Georgia, neither is as com-

plete as the one to be offered Shelby County residents.

Began In Discussion

Going back several months, the story behind Shelby's clinic began in a discussion between O. B. Ellis, county health commissioner, and Dr. G. Foard McGinnes, who recently came to Memphis to work with the United States, County and City Health Departments and the University of Tennessee on a venereal disease control program.

Dr. McGinnes suggested the placing of six clinics in the county. Commissioner Ellis objected on the grounds that comparatively few would be able to come to the designated stations, and that all health problems should be handled at any county clinic. Whereupon the idea of a moving clinic was hit upon.

Worked out by Dr. McGinnes, Commissioner Ellis and P. Y. Isbell of the Whitehaven School (where the clinic was built) the mobile unit is expected to revolutionize rural medicinal policies of prevention and early treatment. The clinic is

built on a two and one-half ton truck chassis, and is 32 feet in length.

Has Generating Plant

Another feature is the 110-volt generating plant, which provides enough electric current for lights in the two clinic rooms and all equipment, including sterilizers. The unit carries its own water supply.

The clinic is divided into two sections—the examination room and table and the physician's room and table.

Although the first week's schedule is announced today by Commissioner Ellis, it is expected that minor schedule changes will have to be made. The present schedule, however, has been studied and tried with automobiles, according to Commissioner Ellis.

'Crew' of Three

The "crew" will at all times be three, in addition to the driver. This includes Dr. J. B. Massengill and his regular assistant, Miss Maude

Poston. Then as the clinic moves from one county territory to another, the Health Department nurse assigned to that area will board the unit.

Dr. McGinnes and Commissioner Ellis indicated yesterday that at first the clinic would deal chiefly with maternity cases, instructing the mothers in prenatal care and then giving the children of pre-school age special attention. When children begin school they immediately come under supervision of the public health nurse assigned to their school.

The schedule includes most county localities except Collierville, which has purchased its own clinic site. This will be manned and operated by the United States Public Health Service and the State Health Department in conjunction with the County Health Department. Clinics at Collierville will be from 1 to 4 p. m. on Wednesday and Friday.

Schedule Announced

The schedule follows:

Tuesday: Benjestown School, negro, 9 a. m.-9:30; Hayden's Store, Locke, white and negro, 9:45 a. m.-10:30; Sigler's Store, Cuba, white and negro, 10:45 a. m.-11:15; Millington Negro school, negro, 11:30 a. m.-12:30; Mr. Harrell's Store, Millington, white, 1:30 p. m.-2; Woodstock Negro School, negro, 2:30 p. m.-3:30; Suncrest Filling Station, white, 3:35 p. m.-4; Oberle's Store, negro, 4:15 p. m.-4:45; Pesthouse, white and negro, 5 p. m.-5:30.

Wednesday: Berclair Community Center, white, 8:45 a. m.-9:15; Bridgewater Negro School, negro, 9:30 a. m.-10; Cordova, Yates Store, white and negro, 10:15 a. m.-10:45; Mt. Pisgah Negro School, negro, 11 a. m.-11:45; Fisherville, W. B. Briggs Store, white and negro, 12-12:30; Hamner Store, white and negro, 1:30 p. m.-2; Forest Hill Negro School, negro, 2:15 p. m.-3; Forest Hill, William King's Store, white, 3 p. m.-3:30; Germantown, depot, white and negro, 3:45 p. m.-4:45; White Station, Scott's Grocery, negro, 5 p. m.-5:30.

Thursday: Douglas School, negro, 8:45 a. m.-9:30; Eastland Presbyterian Church, Gragg, white, 9:30 a. m.-10; Raleigh, L. D. Gordon's Store, white and negro, 10:15 a. m.-11; Lucy, Sykes Store, white and negro, 11:15 a. m.-12; Pearl's Store, white and negro, 1 p. m.-1:30; Bethlehem Negro School, negro, 2 p. m.-2:45; Rosemark White School, white, 3 p. m.-3:30; Barretville, Barret's Store, white and negro, 3:45 p. m.-4:15; Bolton, Smith & Osborne Store, white and negro, 4:30 p. m.-5.

Others Announced

Friday: Oakville School, negro, 10 a. m.-10:45; Garavelli Store, white, 11 a. m.-11:30; Capleville School, negro, 11:45 a. m.-12:30; Hilderbrand Store, white, 1:30 p. m.-2; Geeter School, negro, 2:15 p. m.-3; Tully Store, Tully Town, negro, 3:15 p. m.-4; Weaver School, negro, 4:15 p. m.-5; West Junction Martin's Store, white, 5:15 p. m.-5:45; Grant's Corner, negro, 6 p. m.-6:30.

Saturday: Schwam's Store, Bartlett, white, 9 a. m.-9:30; Breathitt Undertaker Parlor, Bartlett, negro, 9:30 a. m.-10; Fullview Church, Ellendale, negro, 10:15 a. m.-10:45; White Methodist Church, Ellendale, white, 10:45 a. m.-11:15; Brunswick Negro School, negro, 11:30 a. m.-12; C. D. Shelton's Store, Brunswick, white, 12:30-1; Depot, Arlington, white, 1:30 p. m.-2; Wilson's Store, Arlington, negro, 2 p. m.-2:30; Charles Richmond's Store, Eads, white and negro, 3 p. m.-4; Oak Grove Negro School, negro, 1:30 p. m.-5:15.

Memphis, Tenn., (Associated Press)

October 28, 1939

AID CRIPPLED NEGROES, STATE SOCIETY URGED

Prominent Physicians Suggest Treatment, Education

FEW FACILITIES EXIST

Dr. Willis C. Campbell Says Tennessee Group 'Might Establish Institution' — Others On Program

Two prominent physicians urged the treatment and education of the crippled negro as a future program for the Tennessee Society of Crippled Children at a meeting of the group last night at the Peabody.

Dr. Willis C. Campbell of Memphis, professor of orthopedic surgery at the University of Tennessee, declared there are very few facilities for the care of the crippled negro, and said the society "might establish such an institution."

Would Correlate Facilities

"The expansion of existing facilities to include the negro is of great importance and should be considered by the society," Dr. Edward L. Compere of the University of Chicago said.

Dr. Campbell, speaking on the "Function of the State Society for Crippled Children," said a society "must place a child back into active life capable of earning its way."

"A group is capable of doing very much and yet accomplishing very little," Dr. Campbell said. "To prevent this, all facilities should be correlated for the aid of the crippled."

"Rehabilitation of the cripple should not be confined to the children," Dr. Campbell said, "although the appeal of treating older people is not so great."

War Will Cripple

Speaking on the "Prevention of Crippling Diseases of Childhood," Dr. Compere declared that "while the European War may create more cripples than all surgeons in the world can correct," the society should not be discouraged.

"People have come a long way in treatment of cripples since the unfit were left to die and we will continue to go much further," he added.

At the morning session, a state program of special education for crippled children was urged by Percy C. Angove, executive secretary of the Michigan Society for Crippled Children.

Education For Needs

"All the children of all the people must receive an education adapted to their needs," Mr. Angove said, "and the need is evident inasmuch as only one-tenth of our crippled children who can be profited are receiving an education."

Harry McChesney, president of the Kentucky Society for Crippled Children, outlined the program of the Kentucky Society at the evening session.

E. W. Palmer, president of the Tennessee Society, presided.

Five Negro Drivers Are Cited For Award By Safety Reporter

By THE SAFETY REPORTER

2-35501, 2T-1626, 2T-3596, 2D-247,
2-18032

The Commercial Appeal Safety Reporter went in search of five safe negro drivers yesterday. His selections included two truck drivers and three motorists whose licenses are listed above.

Few traffic violations were noted by the reporter. One negro driving a yellow ice truck west on Lamar was exceeding the 25-mile speed limit. The reporter found several cars and trucks double parked on busy Front Street.

Driving Graham-Paige

Chosen a safe driver was a negro man wearing a cap and driving a Graham-Paige sedan with red wire wheels. He was trailed west on Vance and north of Third. The driver committed no traffic violations.

The driver of a Goodwyn Crockery Co. red truck was selected a safe driver after he was followed east on Lincoln and north on Pasadena where he stopped between Linden and Eastmoreland. The negro never exceeded the speed limit for trucks, kept on his side of the street and gave proper hand signals.

Another safe negro truck driver was trailed north of Claybrook, north on Watkins and east on Snowden. He was wearing a hat and driving a Model A Ford pickup truck. A red flag was attached to a pole of pipe which jutted from the rear of the vehicle. The driver observed all traffic laws.

LaSalle Driver

Trailed south on Third, west on McLemore and south on Florida, a negro driving a black LaSalle sedan proved himself a careful driver. In the rear of the car was a negro woman wearing spectacles. The driver was wearing a hat.

Last safe driver selected was a negro man, wearing a white painter's cap, followed east on Beale and south on Lauderdale. He was driving a Ford V-8. A bareheaded negro was a passenger in the car. The driver kept on his side of the road, gave proper hand signals and did not exceed the 30-mile speed limit.

One of the safe drivers chosen yesterday will receive \$5. Names of the five safety award winners will be announced in tomorrow's editions of The Commercial Appeal.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
September 21, 1939

STATE TO START FOUR-OBJECTIVE HEALTH DRIVE

City and County Asked To Aid
Program; May Join Forces
Against VD.

A four-point program of the State Health Department, in which Knoxville and Knox County departments may cooperate, has been announced by State Health Commissioner W. C. Williams.

The city and county health departments already are considering consolidation of their venereal disease clinics under the direction of a full-time medical officer.

A representative of the state department will be in Knoxville next week to make a survey of conditions here and prepare recommendations for a joint venereal disease program, according to City Health Officer W. H. Enneis.

"That idea (for a consolidated department) has been in the wind here for some time," added Dr. Enneis.

Up to City and County

The discussion so far has been between Dr. Enneis and County Health Officer A. G. Hufstедler. Whatever is done would be subject to the approval of the County Commission and Mayor Mynatt at the expense of the consolidated program would have to be divided.

The county has one venereal disease clinic. The city has four: White clinic at Church and Henley; Negro clinic at 211 State Street; Clinic at Juvenile Home; Clinic at Camp Home.

Commissioner Williams said his program, if approved by Governor Cooper, to whom it has been submitted, would be followed by

the state department this year and the succeeding years.

Objectives of the program are:
1. Organization of from six to eight county or district health departments a year.

2. Development of a more adequate tuberculosis control program.

3. Expansion of venereal disease control and sex hygiene programs.

4. Formulation of special preventable disease investigations.

Dr. Williams said local participation in the county or district health departments would be placed on a minimum basis of five-cent tax levy for each \$100 assessed valuation. He said six counties had made tax levies since July 1 and health services were now functioning in three.

The commissioner proposes to advance sex hygiene education by distributing without cost to all high school libraries teaching kits on sex hygiene. Two or more full-time field clinicians would be employed within the next 30 days for work in a selected group of counties or Northeast Tennessee where local facilities were said to be inadequate.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
September 26, 1939

NEGRO CHILDREN TO GET 'SHOTS' FOR DIPHTHERIA

The first of seven clinics for the inoculation of colored children between the ages of 6 months and 6 years, with diphtheria toxoids, opens this morning at 9 o'clock at Newton Community Center, Grove at Thirteenth.

The clinics are under the direction of Dr. W. C. Sanford, city physician, and are manned by Dr. Leroy Capehart, colored city physician. Dr. Capehart also will administer the Schick test to children who have recently been inoculated, to ascertain whether or not their reactions are negative or positive.

The clinics were instituted because of the apparent need indicated by fourteen cases with two deaths this month. Negroes have furnished nine of the fourteen cases.

Other inoculations will be administered this week at Spears Avenue school, North Chattanooga, tomorrow at 9 a.m.; East Fifth Street school, 10:30 a.m.; South Chattanooga Colored Community center, 22 East Twenty-third street, Thursday, 9 a.m.; Calvin Donaldson Junior High and Park City schools, 9 and 10:30 a.m., respectively. All treatments are free.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
September 24, 1939

7 DIPHTHERIA CLINICS PLANNED FOR NEGROES

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
November 15, 1939

COLORED BLOOD DONORS ARE NEEDED, PITTS SAYS

Seven diphtheria clinics will be held this week, under direction of Dr.

W. C. Sanford, city physician, to administer toxoid inoculations and Schick tests to Negro children between the ages of 6 months and 6 years, the health department announced yesterday.

The need for preventative work among Negroes is revealed by the fact that nine of the fourteen new

diphtheria cases reported this month so far, have been Negroes. The total number of cases for the year is twenty-one, "but with fourteen of that number coming this month, and two deaths, we are acting to curb what appears to be an alarming increase," the announcement said.

Children who have been given inoculations in recent months may be returned for the Schick test, to see if they are still negative or there is a positive reaction.

Dr. Leroy Capehart, colored city physician, and Urania Malcolm, city nurse, will have charge of the stations, to be held as follows: Newton Community center, Grove at Thirteenth, Tuesday at 9 a.m.; Spears Avenue school, North Chattanooga, Wednesday, 9 a.m.; East Fifth Street school, Wednesday, 10:30 a.m.; South Chattanooga Community center, 22 East Twenty-third street, Thursday, 9 a.m.; Calvin Donaldson Junior High school, Friday, 9 a.m.; Park City school, Friday, 10:30 a.m.

Employers are urged to inquire of the families of their employees, and to call attention to this free service being rendered in the interest of the health of the entire community.

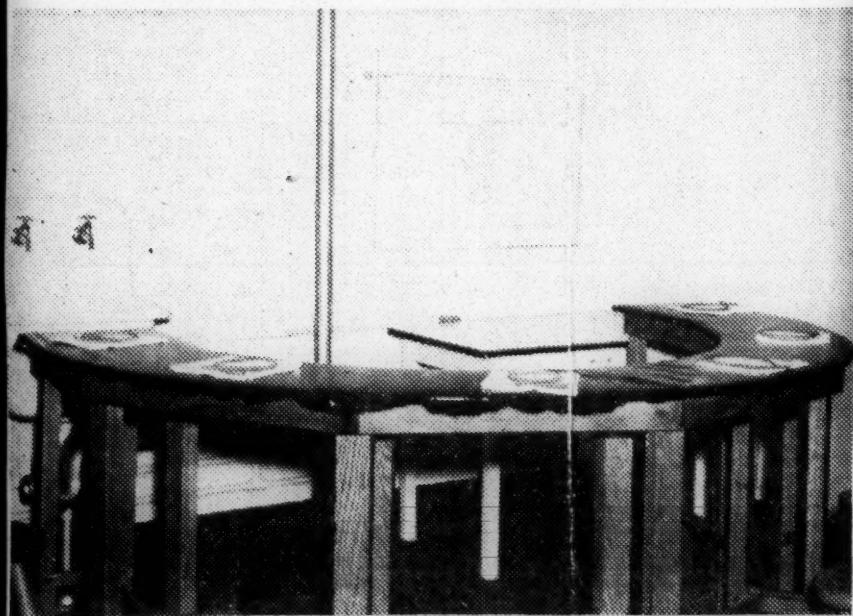
A need for Negro blood donors at hospitals for emergencies was revealed yesterday by John L. Pitts, Jr., secretary of the James A. Henry branch, Y. M. C. A., co-operating with the American Red Cross in an effort to have available donors when emergencies arise.

"Last year when the call was made," Pitts said, "there were only six Negroes to answer the call, while at local hospitals there were calls for eighty-two transfusions to be given to our race. Of the six that registered only two were left on file because of illness which made the other four ineligible."

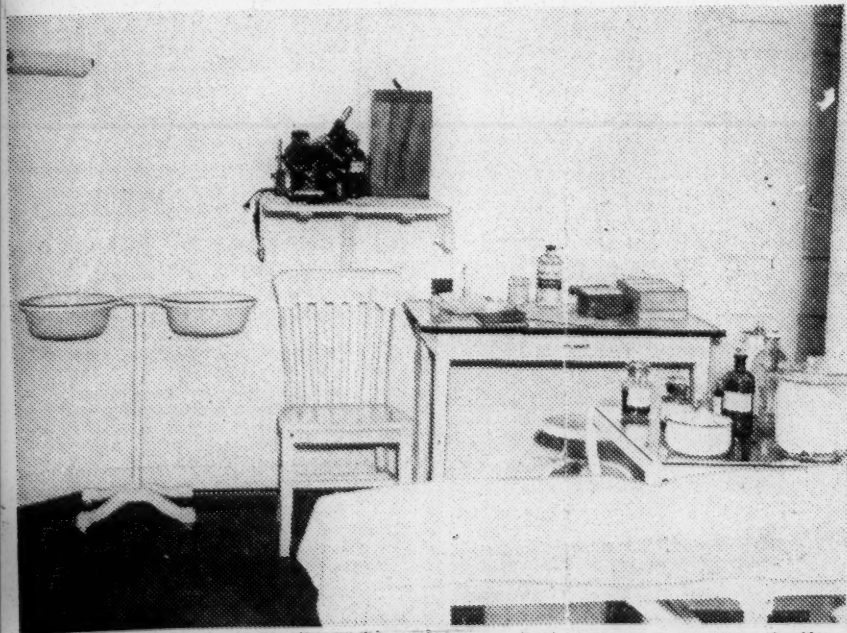
Illness automatically disqualifies a donor, Pitts pointed out, and asked that men between the ages of 18 and 40 volunteer immediately with the Henry branch, 124½ East Ninth street, or with the Red Cross office. Thorough examinations are given all volunteers with the latest equipment at the new Erlanger hospital and whether accepted or not this process should prove of value to such volunteers, Pitts said.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
January 15, 1939

New Negro V. D. Clinic Put In Operation Here



A part of new equipment for the Negro Venereal Disease clinic is shown above. The clinic opened last Friday in quarters behind Central Fire Hall at State and Commerce. A circular table, shown in the above photograph, is the only equipment of its kind in the state. It facilitates better and more efficient treatment of patients.



The room in which male patients of the Negro venereal disease clinic are treated is shown above. The clinic, which opened Friday, will treat Negro patients exclusively, Dr. W. H. Enneis, city health director, said yesterday. White patients will continue to go to the central clinic at Broadway and Clinch.



Dr. N. A. Henderson, director of the Negro V-D clinic, and Katie Belle Haynes, Negro nurse, are shown above at the clinic.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
January 15, 1939

Staff Of 4 To Operate Institution

Dr. Enneis Calls Step A 'Forward Move' In Disease-Control

Knoxville's new Negro venereal disease clinic will open at 2 p. m. today in quarters behind the central fire station, at State street and Commerce avenue, Dr. W. H. Enneis, city health director, said yesterday.

Delays in obtaining equipment have caused postponement of the opening several weeks.

The clinic will be under the direction of Dr. Frank A. Faulkner, who has charge of other venereal disease clinics in the city. Dr. N. A. Henderson, Negro physician, will be in direct charge of the new clinic.

Additional personnel will include Katie Belle Haynes, Negro nurse; A. Charles Hoffman, clinical assistant, and Miss Margaret

Kelly, clerk.

Dr. Enneis said opening of the clinic marks "an important forward step" in control and eradication of social diseases in Knoxville.

"It will take 45 per cent of the work away from the central clinic at Broadway and Clinch avenue," he said, "which means we can spread the work more, give better service and accomplish much more in curing afflicted persons."

The clinic will be open at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays and 2 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. A 4 p. m. clinic Friday will extend until the late evening hours to treat patients who cannot attend during the day.

Last year the central clinic gave 21,000 treatments to 1,100 Negro patients.

The new Negro clinic was established with Federal aid from a fund created by the last Congress.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
February 18, 1939

Red Cross To Give Course In Home Hygiene

Mrs. Charlotte M. Heilman, assistant director of the home hygiene and nursing service of the American National Red Cross, of Washington, will be in Chattanooga February 24-25, to hold an institute for local nurses and those in this district who teach Red Cross home hygiene classes.

Local nurses especially active in this field are: Mrs. William Luetgens, of the local Red Cross chapter, and Mrs. Ella Reeves, employed by the city department of education.

Organization of these classes is in charge of Mrs. R. N. Logan chairman, assisted by the chapter staff; Miss Pearl Haley, home economics supervisor in city schools and the P.-T. A. Miss Myrtle Cross, Mrs. Reba Lankford, Mrs. Jane DeLoach and Miss Virginia Hines, nurses in the county health department, and Mrs. Maude Atwood, have been active in this work in the county.

Miss Haley has been assisted in organizing colored groups by the TVA, and these classes are taught by Urania Malcolm, city Negro health nurse, and Etta Brown, Negro nurse.

The National Red Cross issued 385 home hygiene certificates in Chattanooga last year.

Mrs. Heilman's institute will be conducted at the Hotel Patten from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. next Friday and Saturday.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 25, 1939

Dr. Lin D. Cartwright, chairman in charge of cancer-control campaign for colored organizations, has called a meeting of chairmen and committee workers to be held at the chamber of commerce today at 10:30 a.m.

History Of The Fight Against Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is the most universal disease. No race has escaped the ravages of the Great White Plague. Hippocrates, a Greek living about 400 B. C., first described the disease, giving it the name phthisis. Today it is found among all the peoples of the earth. The Negro is particularly likely to be afflicted. He seems to have a sort of racial weakness for the disease. The Eskimo, too, is frequently a victim of tuberculosis. In Alaska the death rate has been known to be as high as 5.54 per hundred persons of the population.

Many scientists have spent a lifetime studying the disease, trying to find ways of preventing its spread and to find a cure for it.

A Young French physician by the name of Laemmie, born in 1781, invented the Stethoscope, the greatest contribution ever made to the diagnostic methods. He gave his life to the study and work of this disease, which he himself later died from.

In 1865, J. A. Villemin, experimenting on guinea pigs, showed that tuberculosis is contagious, or a catching disease. In 1882, Robert Koch, a German country doctor, one of the many having been inspired by the grim theory of Louis Pasteur, proved that the tubercle bacilli is the direct and only cause of tuberculosis. In the same year Forlanini used the first practical artificial pneumothorax treatment, and six years later Georg Cornet showed that tubercle bacilli are spread by the expectoration of careless consumptives.

Perhaps the greatest of all discoveries in helping in diagnosing not only tuberculosis, but many other diseases, is the X-Ray. W. K. Roentgen, a German scientist, while experimenting with a new form of light, found that certain rays penetrate opaque objects. As an aid in diagnosing tuberculosis, even in its very early stages before there are symptoms, the X-Ray is invaluable.

Theobald Smith, an American pathologist, proved in 1898, while a professor at Harvard university, that there are at least two types of tubercle bacilli. The bovine type causes the disease in cows; and the human type, somewhat different, causes the disease in man. Milk from tuberculosis

cows, unless pasteurized, is of great danger to babies and children. Pirquet, in 1907, perfected the tuberculin test which today serves as a great aid in detecting the beginning of the disease in children.

Many sanatoriums prevail today for the treatment of tuberculosis, the first having been built in 1859, in the Black Forest of southern Germany by Hermann Brehmer. The first in the United States being built by Edward Trudeau at Saranac Lake in New York in 1882, which was called "The Little Red," which still stands as a monument to his untiring efforts.

While there have been on outstanding discoveries in recent years, great strides have and are being made and research programs are being carried on in the hope that a specific cure may some day be found for the dreaded "Great White Plague."

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
March 7, 1939

Cancer Control Drive Launched Officially

Dr. Cartwright And Dr. Fowle Speakers At Luncheon Here.

Dr. James L. Fowle, treasurer of the cancer control campaign, and Dr. Lin D. Cartwright, chairman of the interracial division, were principal speakers at a Read House luncheon Tuesday, at which time the campaign was launched officially.

Mrs. B. S. Wert, city chairman; Mrs. J. D. L. McPheeters, city vice-chairman, and Mrs. C. J. Daub, county chairman, presided over the meeting at which approximately 200 Chattanooga and Hamilton County workers were present.

Dr. Fowle announced that the goal had been raised from \$6,000 to \$10,000.

At the meeting captains were given solicitation cards and instructions concerning the campaign. Workers were given literature, automobile stickers and membership blanks.

Dr. S. S. Marchbanks, chairman of the Hamilton County and Chattanooga Medical Society on the cancer committee, Dr. William Sheri-

lan, member of the State cancer board; Mrs. C. R. Eaves, vice-commander of the Third Congressional District; D. H. Griswold, vice-chairman of the executive committee and Mrs. E. Y. Chapin, chairman of the advance gifts committee, were at the speakers' table.

Other members of the executive committee are Mrs. E. L. Bishop, educational chairman; Mrs. S. S. Marchbanks, chairman of the speakers' bureau; Mrs. John F. Barksdale, publicity chairman; Miss Maude Roberts, executive secretary; Mrs. Claire Del Ricco, radio chairman; Mrs. H. P. Dunlap, Mrs. W. L. Marr and Mrs. J. C. Farrar of the advance gifts committee; Capt. L. D. Sies, David Zachery, George E. Achley, L. T. Murphy, R. N. Logan, C. C. Bower, Herbert Bushnell, Dave Shear, Stewart Lawwill, Charles Hall, T. T. Moore, G. H. Cooper, Franklin Bogart, Paul H. Wann, Alex Steward, Albert Crouch, E. G. Reisdorph, W. R. Fitzell and Miss Mary Frances Westcott.

Members of teams are Mesdames J. E. Means, J. B. Stewart, John Baker, W. A. Reed, C. L. Lassiter, E. J. Smith, Luke A. Hall, C. C. Brand, D. E. Miller, R. E. Dicks, W. W. Igou, W. R. Johnston, L. V. Culberson, J. B. Steffy, E. D. Welch, J. B. Austin, W. M. Mitchell, Judson Lansford, Sam E. Noble, Flossie Dunnigan, Sam Donaldson, Eugene Melvin, Grover Robertson.

Mesdames L. S. Whitaker, Marie Gager, Paul Shepherd, Stanley Robertson, Broadus Smith, Joe Clift, J. R. Wilson, Ruth Lehardy, Foy Crabtree, Ruth Dawson, John Whelock, Lloyd Platt, W. H. Hill, Marie B. Word, Rice Orgain, Vance King, T. B. Henderson, J. Willingham, Mercer Reynolds, Jr., John Tyler, Reid Moore.

Mesdames William Spears, Jr., Robert Evans, J. P. Rickman, B. Baras, P. Prigoff, Warren Withee, Tom Davis, J. N. Walker, John Foster, Henry Hobday, Gray Hampton, H. Simpson, Sol Klaus, F. Edelstein, A. Smolian, and Misses Jane Shelton, Frances Little, Mae Temple, Ethel Raulston, Minnie Brock and Flossie Landress.

It was announced that Mrs. C. R. Eaves, general chairman, will speak on "The New Health Crusade" over WAPO Wednesday at 10:15 a.m.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
March 8, 1939

NEGROES TO MEET TODAY TO START CANCER WORK

The colored division of the cancer control drive committee under the general chairmanship of the Rev. J. B. Barber will meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the chamber of commerce building to launch its part of the drive opened yesterday.

Dr. L. L. Patton is chairman of the

publicity committee of the colored division. Dr. P. A. Stephens, president of the Mountain City Medical society, is chairman for education in the colored division.

The four main objectives of the colored division of the campaign were listed last night in a statement from Dr. Patton as:

"First—To educate our people to the point that they will become cancer conscious.

"Second—To where they will make yearly visits to the physician's office if suspicious indications arise.

"Third—Where early diagnosis and treatment can be had in time to prevent many would-be cancerous conditions.

"Fourth—Where we can interest our people in contributing their quota of finance to the establishment of an approved cancer clinic in our community."

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
March 7, 1939

CANCER CAMPAIGN WILL OPEN TODAY

200 Workers to Gather at Official Launching of Control Drive Here

The cancer-control campaign will be officially launched at a luncheon today at 12:30 o'clock at the Read House, where more than 200 workers will gather for selection of names and final instructions. Both city and county campaigns will get under way together.

Mrs. B. S. Wert, city chairman; Mrs. J. D. L. McPheeters, city vice-chairman, and Mrs. C. J. Doub, county chairman, will preside over the meeting.

Dr. James L. Fowle, treasurer, and Dr. Lin D. Cartwright, chairman for interracial division, will be speakers.

Dr. S. S. Marchbanks, chairman for the Hamilton County and Chattanooga Medical society on the cancer committee; Dr. William Sheridan, member of the state cancer board; Mrs. C. R. Eaves, vice-commander of the Third congressional district; D. H. Griswold, vice-chairman of the executive committee, and Mrs. E. Y. Chapin, chairman of the advance gifts committee, will be seated at the speakers' table.

Other members of the executive committee making reservations for the luncheon are Mrs. E. L. Bishop, educational chairman; Mrs. S. S. Marchbanks, chairman of the speakers' bureau; Mrs. John F. Barksdale, publicity chairman; Miss Maud Roberts, executive secretary; Mrs. Claire Del Ricco, radio chairman. Mrs. H. P. Dunlap, Mrs. W. L. Marr and Mrs.

J. C. Farrar, of the advance gifts committee; Capt. L. D. Sies, David Zachery, George E. Achley, L. T. Murphy, R. N. Logan, C. C. Bower, Herbert Bushnell, Dave Shear, Stewart Lawwill, Charles Hall, T. T. Moore, J. H. Cooper, Franklin Bogart, Paul I. Wann, Alex Steward, Albert

Crouch, E. G. Reisdorph, W. R. Fitzell and Miss Mary Frances Westcott

Members of teams making reservations Monday are Mesdames J. E. Means, J. B. Stewart, John Baker, W. A. Reed, C. L. Lassiter, E. J. Smith, Luke A. Hall, C. C. Brand, D. E. Miller, R. E. Dicks, W. W. Igou, W. R. Johnston, L. V. Culberson, J. B. Steffy, E. D. Welch, J. B. Austin, W. M. Mitchell, Judson Lansford, Sam E. Noble, Flossie Dunnigan, Sam Donaldson, Eugene Melvin, Grover Robertson, L. S. Whitaker, Marie Gager, Paul Shepherd, Stanley Robertson, Broadus Smith, Joe Clift, J. R. Wilson, Ruth Lehardy, Foy Crabtree, Ruth Dawson, John Whelock, Lloyd Platt, W. H. Hill, Marie B. Word, Rice Orgain, Vance King, T. B. Henderson, J. Willingham, Mercer Reynolds, Jr., John Tyler, Reid Moore, William Spears, Jr., Robert Evans, J. P. Rickman, B. Baras, P. Prigoff, Warren Withee, Tom Davis, J. N. Walker, John Foster, Henry Hobday, Gray Hampton, H. Simpson, Sol Klaus, F. Edelstein, A. Smolian, and Misses Jane Shelton, Frances Little, Mae Temple, Ethel Raulston, Minnie Brock and Flossie Landress.

Charge Dallas Negroes Used As 'Guinea Pigs' For Baylor Col. Students at City Clinic

Health Officers Deny Charges in Circular Scattered
Over Black Belt

Negro Physicians Denied Entry To City Hospital

DALLAS, Texas.—(ANP)—Dr. J. W. Bass, city health officer, was considerably disturbed this week by the circular being distributed among hundreds of Negroes advising them to stay from the clinics now being conducted at Parkland, the city hospital. The warning which was anonymous, stated that the clinics were physicians served for a short time being used by Baylor medical students in the venereal clinic, but their services were discontinued following a brief trial; dents to experiment on patients of the Negro race, and that city-county tax money was being used to pay for the teaching of Baylor medical students who attend the medical college located in Dallas.

The circular stated: "Attention Colored People! Why go to the City Hospital for medical attention and have Baylor medical students experiment on you? The clinic was closed at Baylor and transferred to Parkland hospital so that the city-county taxpayers would pay for the teaching of Baylor medical students. Don't be fooled into believing they are operating at Parkland clinic for your good—it is for medical teaching only."

Dr. Bass denied charges that the hospital and its clinics are being operated to train medical students. He pointed out the splendid record that the local clinic has made in curbing venereal diseases and other maladies, and explained that it is operated to provide medical treatment for all indigent citizens, including Negroes.

Negro physicians are not included among the staff of the city hospital nor do they practice among the patients there. Two

Abingdon, Va. Washington Co. J'nal
September 14, 1939

COUNTY TB UNIT GETS STATE CHECK

The Washington County Tuberculosis Association is in receipt of a check for \$131.43 from the State Tuberculosis Association, which may be termed a bonus allowance for efficient work that has been done by the County Association. The amount of bonus that a county may receive depends upon the ability of said organization to carry out the plans that have been prescribed by the State Association. The requirements are exacting and may be met only by earnest effort on the part of the local organization.

The various items on which a bonus is given range from one per cent of the Christmas Seal Sale to as high as five per cent of said sales, but in no case will a county receive more than twenty per cent as a bonus on the entire Christmas Seal Sale. In order that the public may be better informed about the bonus items, a few of the requirements will be listed below.

1. Regular quarterly meetings of the Tuberculosis Association must be held.

2. Reports must be sent to the State Association promptly.

3. Constructive articles must appear in local papers concerning tuberculosis at least once each month.

4. Payment of board for indigent tuberculosis patients at Sanatorium.

5. Administering of relief; such as food, milk, clothing, medicines, etc., to indigent tuberculosis patients.

6. To sponsor an intensive Educational Campaign about tuberculosis.

7. Maintain a Negro Tuberculosis Auxiliary of at least five negro members.

8. To cooperate with the County Health Unit, that has a full time nurse and a medical director.

Washington County is glad to report that it has made a sufficient number of items to be allowed the full twenty per cent bonus allowance. The total amount received in Washington county from the Seal Sales in 1938 was \$657.14. Of that amount fifty per cent or (\$328.57) was retained in the county. To this amount add the bonus allowance \$131.43. Thus the entire amount of the seal sale receipts that has remained in the county for tuberculosis work is \$460.00. In other words, the County Association has been allowed to use seventy per cent of the entire amount that was raised on the sales for 1938, while the State Association has retained thirty per cent to carry on its work.

The State organization has ready for distribution the Christmas Seals, the number on hand being 37,100,000. The order has gone in for Washington County's quota, and they will be distributed at the proper time.

Tazewell, Va., Clinch Valley News
May 5, 1939

Death Rate Among Negroes From TB Slightly Declined

Richmond, May 3.—The tuberculosis death rate among Negroes has declined slightly more than among the white population in the State over a 22 year period, Miss Leslie Combs Foster, executive secretary of the Virginia Tuberculosis Association, declared yesterday.

In a study of the disease from 1915 to 1937, Miss Foster found that the tuberculosis rate among white people had dropped from 116.7 deaths for each 100,000 population to 49.1, a decrease of 57.9 percent.

Among Negroes, Miss Foster said, the death rate of 328.0 in 1915 had fallen to 137.0 in 1937, a decrease of 58 percent.

In an address last week before the annual farmers' conference at the Virginia State College for Negroes at Petersburg, Miss Foster emphasized that while the percentage of tuberculosis among colored people was greater than for whites, the disease was continuing to take a far greater toll among their race—137 deaths for each 100,000 as compared with a death rate of 49.1 among white people.

Just as the tuberculin test is being used to wipe out tuberculosis among cattle Miss Foster said, so can the same test, the X-ray and sanatorium treatment be used to restore people to health. She expressed her belief that if present day methods are applied to humans as they are to livestock greater strides would be made in further lowering the tuberculosis death rate.

In a recent address, Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general of the United States Public Health

Service, declared that the success of the tuberculosis control program in the country had been so spectacularly successful that the public was losing sight of the danger from the disease. "A disease that still kills 70,000 of our people annually and that still ranks as the leading cause of death among people between the ages of 15 and 45 certainly is not yet under control," Dr. Parran said.

For the purpose of defining policies and preparing a program for greater control of the disease among their race in the Old Dominion, members of the Executive Committee of the Negro Auxiliary of the Virginia Tuberculosis Association will meet in Richmond on Saturday, May 6th.

Roanoke, Va., Times

June 25, 1939

Negro Medical Clinic

We share the hope voiced by the Richmond News Leader that the Budget Advisory Commission and the General Assembly will provide funds for the continuance of the post-graduate clinic at St. Philip Hospital. This clinic, which is held for two weeks each year, has been, as The News Leader points out, the chief agency through which most of Virginia's 160 Negro physicians have kept posted on modern advances in medicine.

"The doctors who attend it help defray the expense," says The News Leader. "Members of the regular faculty of the Medical College of Virginia direct the instructional program. A highly concentrated course is offered in an up-to-date modern hospital, with more than 100 Negro patients available for study. No other such clinic is held in Virginia."

We are informed that only \$1,500 a year in public funds is needed. Many a physician in the State in well-to-do circumstances spends that much out of his own pocket to "keep up to date" in his profession. Surely the Commonwealth can spare that exceedingly modest sum for so meritorious a project.

Join War Against T. B. Gov. J. H. Price Appeals

RICHMOND—Governor James H. Price has called on all Virginians who can to respond to the annual appeal of the Virginia Tuberculosis Association and its affiliated organizations by providing money to carry on the year-round drive for the control and eradication of tuberculosis.

The annual Christmas Seal Sale Campaign starts this year on December 1 and continues through Christmas.

Arrangements have been completed, to offer millions of the familiar holiday stamps to Virginians. Churches and organizations again will have the opportunity of contributing through purchases of Christmas seal bonds.

Some Aspects of the Tuberculosis Problem

THE current campaign to raise funds for the Tidewater Memorial Hospital should focus attention upon the changes that have occurred in recent years in the thinking of those who once viewed tuberculosis as a disease to which Negroes were by nature more susceptible than other races.

This attitude was responsible, in part, for the disinclination among health authorities to adopt effective or uniform programs for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis among colored people.

It was thought that these people were just going to have consumption; it could not be prevented, and all the precaution exercised would be of no avail.

Very few medical men who are authorities on the disease now hold that view. It is generally conceded, now, that the causes of tuberculosis are primarily economic. It is also held by informed medical men that the degree to which colored people respond to treatment depends upon their ability to avail themselves of treatment.

If they have the money to pay for treatment, or, if they are able to avail themselves of public sanatoria, before the disease has advanced beyond the remediable stages, the incidence of recovery, or arrest of the disease is about on a par with like incidence among people of other races in similar economic circumstances.

HAVING come to that conclusion, the medical authorities are in better position to remove the obstacles to state, county and municipal aid to treatment of the indigent occasioned by the defeatist attitude of former years.

Some interesting observations on "Tuberculosis Among Negroes and Their Response to Therapy" are advanced in a paper prepared by Dr. C. Lydon Harrell, of Norfolk, and read recently before the Norfolk County Medical Society and the Seaboard Medical Society.

Dr. Harrell holds that the most important factors to be considered in any approach to the problem are, in order, the economic and educational aspects, and early diagnosis. As to the correct procedure educationally Dr. Harrell takes an advanced position. We quote:

"This can best be handled through the Negro physician and the Negro nurse. The writer feels that tuberculosis in the Negro can best be handled by the Negro physician, with our assistance. He knows their psychology and has a better understanding of their problems. Then our education should begin with the Negro physician. First of all, he must have a place to work. . . . After leaving college they should be encouraged in taking special training in clinics or tuberculosis sanatoria where they can be trained in making early diagnosis and taught how to properly care for a case. . . . I think Piedmont Sanatorium, which admits only Negro patients, and which is staffed by white physicians, should have a Negro interne. Give them a year's training in order that they may be better fitted to instruct and serve their people."

That is, substantially, what colored citizens have been asking the State Health Department to do for several years. It would seem possible, indeed, in the near future, to begin this important phase of educational work, because the facilities at Piedmont are being practically doubled. An interne a year, or perhaps two internes a year, will make available for the better prevention and treatment of tuberculosis men who have had the added advantage of special institutional experience.

VIRGINIA

THERE are plenty of precedents, in many parts of the country. Our neighbor state, North Carolina, not only includes a Negro interne in the staff personnel of the Negro division of the state tuberculosis sanatorium, but maintains a colored resident physician. According to Dr. McCain, the superintendent, this arrangement has worked out very satisfactorily.

Virginia cannot longer, in good grace, continue to ignore the Negro physician as an essential factor in the program of public health. It is paradoxical that a state which is generously devoted to the employment of Negro personnel in its educational program, should so completely reject this policy in the educational phases of its health program. Also, it is not without significance, that the note of recognition of the Negro physician in this important program, should come from men of unquestioned authority in the treatment of tuberculosis outside of the state health department.

THE Tidewater Memorial Hospital campaign should serve also to focus attention upon some of the conditions which contribute to the high mortality rate among the tubercular—conditions beyond the control of the afflicted. Dr. Harrell quotes from "A Study of Mortality in the Negroes of Cincinnati," to the effect that "in the population classed as badly housed, the Negro tuberculosis death rate averaged 500 per 100,000; for those housed under fair conditions the rate was 250, and where good housing prevailed the rate was 93." That ought to furnish food for thought for those who are opposed to the current movement to improve slum conditions in Norfolk through the only avenue open—a local Housing Authority. In slums, the death rate is 500 per 100,000; where good housing prevails it is 93 per 100,000. Could there be a more convincing argument in support of slum clearance?

TUBERCULOSIS is a communicable disease, and is easily spread through such contacts as those between employer and employee. All evidence shows that the low paid worker is most likely to get it first, because of his low economic status, and because of the high prevalence of the low paid worker he is the chief spreader of the disease. But Virginia has proceeded, all along, to place the greatest emphasis upon the treatment of the disease among those with the lowest death rate and the highest resistance. Tuberculosis is three times as prevalent among Virginia Negroes as among whites, but the state provides three times more institutional beds for whites than are provided for Negroes.

In 1933, to quote Dr. Harrell, "there were 1,098 deaths in the state from Tuberculosis among Negroes. There were only 226 beds that year, a little more than five patients per bed. In the same year there were 936 white deaths from tuberculosis with 994 beds. Draw your own conclusions!"

TIDEWATER Memorial Hospital is a private institution, built with funds contributed by citizens of the second Congressional district. It is an invaluable adjunct to the total sanatoria, public and private, for combating the Great White Plague. Generously the founders provided one-third of the beds for Negro cases. In doing that they went a step farther than any other private institution in the state. The

state gives aid to the extent of 27c per day per bed—a very small subsidy indeed. It costs many times that much to care for a patient. Most of the patients are indigent. The hospital deserves support. We hope our citizens will respond generously to the need.

FIRST AID COURSE FOR MARCH 20-31 EVOKES RESPONSE

Longfellow to Conduct Instructors' Class; Plans Made For National Convention Next Month

Much interest has been shown by local residents in the Red Cross first-aid instructors' course to be given by the local Red Cross chapter here March 20-31, it was announced at the chapter's March board meeting yesterday on behalf of Kemper L. Kellogg, first-aid chairman. Kellogg was absent because of illness.

Commodore William E. Longfellow, veteran national Red Cross first-aid official, will be personally in charge of the class. Sessions will be held each night during the period mentioned, from 7 to 10, at chapter headquarters, 133 Twenty-fifth street. Persons completing the 30-hour course satisfactorily will receive Red Cross first-aid instructors' certificates.

Mrs. Ralph T. McFarland, executive secretary, said special invitations have been sent to local schools, to the police and fire departments, and to local industries to send representatives. Many others, both white and Negro, have expressed an intention to take the course, she said.

The board session was largely of a routine character. The chapter authorized three delegates, who will be elected at the April meeting, to attend the national convention at Washington April 26-28 at chapter expense, and the convention is open to others who wish to attend as visitors. Mrs. Charles P. Scott, chapter chairman, announced. The body also endorsed the invitation of Atlanta, Ga., to the national body to hold its 1940 convention there.

Mrs. Henry R. Sachs, production chairman, reported 411 garments distributed to a large number of needy families during February. Mrs. L. C. Branch, home hygiene chairman, said two new classes of Negro women are enrolled for the standard course in home hygiene and care of the sick, and that these women have contributed a large number of garments and bedclothing to mothers and expectant mothers. Miss Hildah L. Powell, volunteer service chairman, reported a number of special services by volunteers during the month.

Many Active In T.B. Drive

Speakers, Writers, Movie Groups Busy

Mrs. Roy C. Flannagan, chairman of the health education and publicity committee of the Richmond Tuberculosis Association, reported today that members of the speakers' bureau, writers and the motion picture committees were active in the current campaign.

Dr. O. O. Ashworth, a member of the group of volunteer physicians who are serving, will be heard in a radio address tomorrow evening at 8:45 o'clock over WRTD. Miss Ellen Smith was to address the Parent-Teacher Association of Madison School today and Dr. P. D. Lipscomb spoke over WRNL yesterday afternoon. Miss Nora Spencer Hamner, executive secretary of the association, showed a series of motion pictures to the staff members of the Family Service Society yesterday morning, and spoke before the Carpenters' Union at the Labor Temple last night.

"Lectures and motion pictures are being scheduled throughout the coming month and literature and posters will be distributed to the various civic, social and educational groups," said Mrs. Flannagan.

"We are gratified by the response to our appeal to these leaders, and feel that this will be one of our most valuable campaigns. The clinic attendance has reached the capacity mark, with more than 300 patients registered in the first two sessions."

Free clinics will continue through Friday for the examination of white and Negro children under 15 years of age. Special arrangements have been made for the X-raying of all applicants to Merriewood-Harrison Nutrition Camp, all positive tuberculin reactors and known contacts who go through the clinic, according to a statement from headquarters. Positive reactors in the recent high school tests, who have been unable to afford X-rays will be given this examination next Wednesday, without charge. Patients are requested to register promptly at 2 P. M. White clinics are held at 407 North Twelfth Street, and Negro clinics at Third and Clay Streets in the Southern Aid Society Building.

Booklet Offered By T. B. Association

RICHMOND, Va. — A Booklet, "Tuberculosis—Basic Facts in Picture Language," is being offered this month to its affiliated city and county organizations by the Virginia Tuberculosis Association for distribution in their early diagnosis campaign.

The 29-page publication is in color and its illustrations are in "Isotype." The purpose of the Isotype is to express ideas simply, clearly and directly, according to Miss Leslie Combs Foster, executive secretary of the Virginia Tuberculosis Association. The first five pages of the booklet describe the spread of tuberculosis germs. Among the other phases of the disease presented are symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, case-finding and incidence.

J. Vaughan Gary, president of the Tuberculosis Association, said that the United States Public Health Service, private practitioners, clinic physicians, county and community health officers are co-operating in the early diagnosis campaign.

Roanoke, Va. World News
April 26, 1939

34 Positive Cases Shown in Colored Tuberculin Tests

Thirty-four positive reactors were found at Gilmer and Harrison schools (colored) when 224 tuberculin tests taken Monday were read today, Miss Elsie Dyer, executive secretary of the Roanoke Tuberculosis association, reported today. The tests are being given in all schools throughout the city as part of the association's early diagnosis campaign.

Of the 34 positive reactors, 15 were at Gilmer, where 97 children were tested, and 19 at Harrison, where 127 were given the tuberculin test. Seven tests at Gilmer are to be repeated, and six at Harrison. Four tests at Harrison went unchecked.

At Gainsboro, Addison and Gilmer, 141 tests were made today, the fourth week of the campaign. Approximately 160 children were given the test at Virginia Heights and St. Andrew's school yesterday.

The campaign will be concluded next week. Positive reaction to the test indicates the presence of tuberculosis germs in the body but does not necessarily indicate an active case of the disease, Miss Dyer pointed out.

National Negro Health Month Is Observed in City

April, which is designated National Negro Health month has seen an intensive cleanup campaign going on in the various localities of Danville's negro sections. Under direction of the four negro WPA adult teachers back yards have been swept and cleared of rubbish, lime sprinkled about the damp corners, mole traps set, rat poison distributed, lawn chairs and benches painted, and flowers and shrubs planted.

As a proper ending of this health campaign Doctors Luck, Gary, Cowan and Nurses Allen and Grandy were asked to address the four groups which make up the adult classes at Westmoreland and Almagro schools. Dr. Luck's talk on general health and the talks on dental health by Doctors Gary and Cowan were instructive and their listeners were attentive. Nurse Allen confined her talk to tuberculosis and stressed the importance of an early diagnosis. Nurse Grandy talked along lines of hospital care.

The Almagro group presented to Nurse Grandy for Providence Hospital a basket which contained canned milk, tomatoes, apple sauce, cherries, pears, potatoes and fresh eggs. This they do each year as a token of their appreciation for the cooperation given them by the hospital and its staff in the observance of National Negro Health Week.

Roanoke, Va., World News
April 24, 1939

Negro Health Month Program to Be Held At Gainsboro School

In observance of National Negro Health Month, a health program, including an address by Robert Robinson, district WPA adult educational supervisor, will be given at Gainsboro school, colored, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock under the auspices of the city adult emergency educational program.

Speakers for the general discussions of health questions include Mrs. Drucille Franklin, colored health nurse, and Dr. M. H. Law. Mrs. R. C. Mottley, supervisor of the adult educational program and in charge of the meeting, will review the work of the Piedmont tuberculosis sanatorium at Burkeville. Devotionals will be led by the Rev. E. E. Ricks, pastor of the Mt. Zion Baptist church.

The program, to follow the theme of the

the health observance, "The Citizen's Responsibility for Community Health," is open to the public although designed particularly for negro classes in adult education.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
April 18, 1939

The Ills That Flesh Is Heir To

The terrific preoccupation of the hour is with the world's spiritual sickness—with international robbery and reprisal, threat and counter-threat, all adding up to a malaise that has undermined the world's peace. Mankind's healing ministrations seems, for the moment, to be confined almost wholly to its bodily ailments. The search for better methods to fight disease goes on without interruption.

Two of these quests call for Norfolk's attention this week—Negro Health Week which summons to redoubled effort all agencies concerned with combatting disease and the causes of disease, among that element of the population least able to carry on this battle unaided; and Cancer Control Month (so designated by an act of Congress) during which a special appeal for contributions is made with which to wage preventive war upon one of the most insidious afflictions that flesh is heir to.

The indiscriminating democracy of disease makes it appropriate to direct attention to both observances at the same time. The Junior Woman's Club is seeking aid for the Norfolk Tumor Diagnostic Clinic. Norfolk's Negro health and recreational agencies are observing the twenty-fifth anniversary of the beginning of what has become a national institution of increasing value. The good will of the city attends both dedications.

HEALTH - 1939

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
May 6, 1939

T. B. as a Life Index

MISS LESLIE FOSTER, executive secretary of the Virginia Tuberculosis Association, has pointed out that the Negro death rate from tuberculosis has declined slightly more than that for the white population in the State over a 22-year period. Among Negroes, Miss FOSTER said, the death rate of 238 per 100,000 of population in 1915, had fallen to 137 in 1937, a decrease of 58 per cent. Among white people, the death rate from the disease has declined only 57.9 per cent. This declining death rate indicates an improvement in living conditions among both races. But since poverty is far

more widespread among Negroes, their T. B. death rate in this State far exceeds that of the white race.

The tuberculosis death rate in any given community is a fairly accurate index to living conditions. SURGEON-GENERAL THOMAS PARRAN of the United States Public Health Service, has pointed out that both tuberculosis and syphilis are the white man's diseases. The Negro is said to have brought malaria and hookworm to America. "If he did," said Dr. PARRAN, "the white man paid him back with usury by giving him tuberculosis and syphilis, from both of which he suffers more greatly than the races originally the reservoir of infection."

The Negro is at a disadvantage in fighting both these diseases, because he has been exposed to them only three or four generations. The white man has been an heir to tuberculosis from time immemorial, and his exposure to syphilis on this Continent goes back almost precisely to the date on which CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS landed on these shores.

Negroes constitute approximately 10 per cent of our population, but they bear from three to six times their pro rata burden of syphilis and tuberculosis. Of course, as Dr. PARRAN pointed out in a recent article in the *Survey Graphic*, there is no adequate defense for any of us, as long as there is a frequent incidence of syphilis and tuberculosis in the population.

A few years ago, when the Public Health Service was making a study of syphilis in the South, the medical surveyors found that among the Negroes on one old plantation in Macon County, Ga., virtually all the Wassermann tests were negative. A recheck showed that

there was no mistake at the laboratory. It was a case in which the owners of the plantation had provided both adequate food and medical care for their Negro workers. By the same method, tuberculosis can be virtually eliminated from both races in society at large.

VIRGINIA

Illegitimacy in Richmond

Dr. W. Brownley Foster, white, director of public welfare in Richmond, reports that while the white illegitimate birth rate there dropped to 29 per 1000 in 1938, the colored soared to 265 per 1000.

In other words, he said, while the colored citizens furnish 40 per cent of the population, they furnish 80 per cent of the illegitimate children.

Well, this question of illegitimacy is a moot question, even in highly efficient cities where there is no discrimination as to race in the matter of statistics and the agencies which compile them. But in a city like Richmond, which is lopsided on most racial matters, the figures of its director of public welfare should be taken with many grains of salt. 6-3-39

There is plenty of need in Richmond, however, for a serious study of the illegitimacy question. No doubt, Director of Welfare Foster will find that the preponderance of colored illegitimacy is in direct proportion to the extent to which the city and industry is robbing colored people of jobs and other opportunities.

There is no basic difference between white and colored people, all evidence shows, in matters of this kind.

ANTIGO WIS DAILY JOURNAL
TUESDAY FEBRUARY 28 1939

**Dr. Frances A. Cline
of Rhinelander Was
Speaker Here Monday**

Dr. Frances A. Cline of the Rhinelander district office of the state board of health talked to over 60 Antigo Parent Teacher association members on tuberculosis, last evening at the vocational school, at their study group meeting. She also showed two sound films which have been produced by the National Tuberculosis association. One, "Behind the Shadows," explained how the disease may start, develop and heal, and described tuberculin testing, and x-ray treatment; the other, "Let My People Live," was a story of tuberculosis, with Rex Ingram and the Negro Tuskegee choir in the cast.

In her lecture Dr. Cline stressed the tremendous cost of sanatorium care for advanced tuberculosis patients, which is paid by the state and county, comparing it to the small cost of preventative testing and care.

Presidents of the ward associations were in charge of the meeting. Mrs. John Parsons, sixth ward president, introduced the speaker. Open discussion followed the lecture.